

## THE PACIFIC SLOPE.

**Los Angeles Orange Growers Demand Protection.**

**EFFECT OF LOW DUTY.**

**Foreign Shipments Depress the Market for the Seedlings.**

**PRESENT TARIFF DESTRUCTIVE.**

**It Will Ruin One of California's Great Industries, Says a Leading Grower.**

LOS ANGELES, March 20.—Superintendent E. C. Kimball of the Southern California Fruit Exchange Association was seen by the CALL correspondent this afternoon and asked regarding the query sent to Senator White asking for information on the question of the present duty on oranges.

"Yes," he said, "we have informally asked the Senator to furnish us some figures in the matter of the duty on oranges, as it is becoming an important topic indeed with us now. I think that Congress reduced the tariff from 25 cents per box to 16 cents per box, and it was merely for the purpose of verifying the figures that we sent the request to Senator White for information.

"As a matter of fact 600,000 boxes of oranges have been imported into this country during the past few weeks from foreign ports. The situation is very significant. This year Southern California is not placed in competition with Florida, for Florida has lost her crop by frost. And yet we cannot sell our seedlings. Why? Simply because the duty has been placed so low that foreign growers are sending in their fruit by the shipload and glutting the market. That this condition is due to the tariff reduction there can be no doubt, for in years past with even Florida against us we have found no difficulty in disposing of our crop.

"Of course, we can sell our navel, for they are not raised in foreign countries to any extent, but many growers have large seedling orchards and they are suffering severely from the depressed market. There can be no doubt but that the low tariff is destructive of one of our best paying industries."

**FRUIT-GROWERS TO ORGANIZE.**

Delegates from Southern County Exchange Meet at Los Angeles.

LOS ANGELES, March 20.—Delegates of fruit-growers from Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino and Los Angeles counties met in the Chamber of Commerce rooms this morning to organize a Deciduous Fruit-growers' Exchange.

W. E. Collins of Ontario acted as chairman, and G. W. Ogle of Pomona as secretary. The chairman at the outset spoke of the poor condition of the orange market during the past few years, and said that deciduous fruit-growers were in the same condition that the orangemen were two years ago.

The following committee was appointed to prepare a plan of organization: Los Angeles County, G. H. Gallup; San Bernardino County, P. M. Dyar; Riverside County, A. J. Puls; Ventura County, H. H. Cloud; Santa Barbara County, T. A. Garcy; Orange County, H. Hamilton.

Edward F. Adams, late manager of the California Fruit Exchange of San Francisco, addressed the meeting at great length on the great benefits which would accrue through the exchange system.

The committee on organization and plan of action then reported as follows, the resolutions being adopted:

It is advisable that the deciduous fruit growers of the State organize into local associations for drying and selling, for the sake of efficiency and economy it is advisable to make use of the existing citrus organizations for selling purposes so far as may be possible and mutually profitable.

The local organizations when formed should co-operate with growers in other parts of the State through the medium of the California Fruit Exchange.

A committee consisting of D. W. Hanna of Los Angeles, C. C. Thompson of Pasadena and G. W. Ogle of Pomona was appointed for the purpose of organizing local associations throughout California.

The necessity for financial support of the California Fruit Exchange was recognized, and each local association was requested to do in that matter whatever associations in other parts of the State may do.

The meeting then adjourned sine die.

**DESERTED HER BARE.**

Unknown Young Woman Leaves a Child in a Hotel.

LOS ANGELES, March 20.—A young woman entered the Natick Hotel Tuesday evening and registered as "Miss Boyd, city." In her arms she carried quite a large bundle, and her appearance generally was that of a servant girl of the better class. The clerk assigned the woman to room 8, and she went upstairs at once.

Soon after this the woman was seen to leave the room and hurry out to the street by the ladies' entrance. Upon going to the room about an hour or so later, the chambermaid discovered a baby wrapped up carefully and lying on the bed. The infant was apparently only a few hours old.

The woman never returned for the child, and it was turned over to the police matron, who took it to a home where it is receiving proper care.

**California Crop Bulletin.**

LOS ANGELES, March 20.—The weather crop bulletin for Southern California, furnished by Observer Franklin, for the week ending March 18, says:

The rain, which was general in all sections, came in well distributed showers and has done a world of good to orchards and farm lands. Grain is looking well, and in many places the young grain is a foot high and the rain practically assures good crops. Early fruit trees are in full bloom.

**Search for a Swindler.**

LOS ANGELES, March 20.—The police are searching for Harry Waite, an alleged spiritualist and astrologer. He has swin-

dled many persons in this city and is wanted now in a charge of swindling a San Jose man out of \$500. He worked in San Jose with his father. The father is in San Diego. The pair have worked together all over the State.

**Fight on the Oil Wells.**  
LOS ANGELES, March 20.—Residents in the part of the city where oil wells are have renewed the fight against the well-men, and this time they will carry the matter through the courts if they cannot have the wells stopped otherwise. To-day they presented a petition to the council and the Fire Commission.

**SAN JOSE AND THE NEW ROAD.**  
The Fund in Aid of the Valley Line Reaches \$90,000.

SAN JOSE, March 20.—G. S. Montgomery and George M. Bowman, one of the committees appointed to canvass for the valley railway fund, received very flattering encouragement in a canvass to-day. They received a number of subscriptions, amounting to \$25,750, which brings the total to the \$90,000 mark.

The canvassers were confident that with energetic work on the part of all committees the fund can be increased to \$250,000. The canvass of the committees that were just appointed will be prosecuted vigorously.

Besides a subscription of \$10,000 C. H. Phillips to-day made an offer of a free right of way through the San Martin and Morgan Hill ranches.

**Sent to the Reform School.**  
SAN JOSE, March 20.—Eugene Inijada, aged 13 years, was committed to the Whittier Reform School to-day as he could not be controlled by his parents.

## OUT OF SAN RAFAEL JAIL.

**THE SANTA ROSA BUNKO MEN ESCAPE THE MESSES OF THE LAW.**

**OBTAIN FREEDOM BY AID OF A LAWYER AND WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS.**

SAN RAFAEL, March 20.—James Fox and J. L. Swalm, the two men arrested yesterday at San Anselmo and lodged in the county jail here for trying to swindle Farmer Crane near Santa Rosa, are again at liberty, an energetic attorney and a writ of habeas corpus securing their release.

Bright and early this morning the attorney for the two confidence men appeared at the courthouse and swore out a writ of habeas corpus. The jail is in the same building and it was not long before Fox and Swalm stepped from their cells and they lost no time in making for Point San Pedro and boarding a steamer for San Francisco.

When Sheriff Allen and a deputy arrived on the first train from Santa Rosa they hurried to the jail. It was 10 o'clock when they appeared and demanded the prisoners. To their chagrin they learned that the men had been released. As there had been no counterfeit money found upon them, and as there had been no warrant telegraphed for their arrest, the Marion county officials had been unable to retain the bunko men.

**KNOWN IN CENTERVILLE.**

The San Rafael Swindlers Had Bunkoed a Farmer There.

IRVINGTON, March 20.—From the description given of James Fox and J. L. Swalm in this morning's CALL, the people of this place are confident that the bunko men are the same who recently swindled John Emmet of Centerville out of a large sum of money, about a month ago. A young man residing here, who was working for Emmet at the time, says the men tally with the descriptions of the confidence men arrested at San Anselmo yesterday.

**SANTA BARBARA'S FLORAL FETE.**

The City's Accommodations for Visitors Are Ample.

SANTA BARBARA, March 20.—Some fears have been expressed that Santa Barbara may be unable to accommodate the host of strangers already gathering for the flower festival. All fears on that score may be set at rest. Our hotels still have room, and when their capacity is exhausted, private residences stand ready to open their doors, rather than that any stranger who honors the city with his presence upon the occasion of her great annual fete shall be turned away or be denied comfortable quarters. Santa Barbara's hospitality is of an expansive kind, and is always ready to meet every demand upon it.

**INQUEST AT COLMA.**

Facts That Point to Possible Murder in the Clancy Case.

REDWOOD CITY, March 20.—Although John Clancy says he killed his father Sunday night at Colma in self defense, the evidence at the coroner's inquest would seem to indicate that a murder had been committed. The old man's head and face were bruised and battered in a way that showed that something more deadly than a fist had been used in striking the blows.

To-day young Clancy's shoes were examined and on them were found blood and hair, showing that he had kicked and stamped on his father.

The coroner's jury decided that young Clancy had caused his father's death, but made no recommendation.

**Seattle's Big Waterway Scheme.**

SEATTLE, Wash., March 20.—Henry Semple Ames of St. Louis, the representative of the capitalists who have been negotiating for furnishing money to the Seattle and Lake Washington Waterway Company, with which to fill in the Seattle tide lands and excavate the ship canal to Lake Washington, arrived here to-day. He announced that the committee which came here a month ago reported favorably. He says that as soon as the right-of-way and subsidy for the canal and lock are secured he will return to St. Louis and close the contract, and then active operations will begin. The St. Louis people will only take up and carry out the work as a whole, and the total cost is estimated at \$7,000,000.

**Redlands Reduces Prices of Oranges.**

REDLANDS, March 20.—A joint meeting of the Redlands Orange-growers' Association, representatives of the Earl Fruit Company and J. L. Lyon & Co., was held this afternoon and the price of navel oranges was reduced from \$2.40 per box to \$2.25 per box and seedlings from \$1.75 to \$1.50 per box.

## SHOT A COLUSA THIEF.

**A Merchant Surprises a Burglar at Work at Midnight.**

**ENCOUNTER IN THE DARK.**

**The Robber Makes a Vicious Attempt to Kill the Store-keeper.**

**AN ACCOUNT-BOOK SAVES HIM.**

**It Turns the Point of a Knife and the Robber Runs Pursued by Bullets.**

COLUSA, March 20.—A small account-book tucked away in the inside pocket of Merchant H. Jacobson's coat saved his life this morning, for it checked the course of a knife that was being driven straight at his heart by a burglar, whom the merchant surprised in the act of entering his store.

At 1 o'clock this morning H. Jacobson, of the firm of E. and H. Jacobson, furniture dealers, who sleeps in the store, heard a suspicious noise at the rear door. Seizing his revolver and donning trousers and coat, Jacobson quietly went to the place where he heard the noise.

He saw a man crouching by the door with an anger in his hand, and also saw that there were a number of holes about the lock which the burglar had bored.

Jacobson is a man of nerve. He quickly unlocked the door and shouted "hands up!" The robber rose, and as he did so Jacobson saw the glittering blade of a knife in the burglar's hand. Quick as a flash the latter lurched forward and with a vicious thrust sent the knife at a point directly over Jacobson's heart. At the same instant the merchant fired. The robber staggered, wheeled on his heel and escaped in the darkness, followed by several more bullets.

Jacobson then examined himself to see if he had been injured. The knife had cut through his coat and half way through a small account book.

Police Officer Crosson heard the shot and was soon at the scene. After hearing the story of Jacobson he began a search on the premises.

He found several splashes of blood about the front of the store and on the walk, showing that the shot fired from the merchant's pistol must have taken effect. The bloody trail of the robber was soon lost, as the rain had effaced the stains.

Merchant Jacobson related the facts of his encounter with the robber as follows:

"I was awakened by hearing what I supposed to be the back wire door slam, and as the wind was blowing, I came to the conclusion that I had neglected to fasten it. When I heard something else which sounded like some one boring—pulling the bit and commencing again—I got up and put on my coat, and taking my pistol, stole softly up to the door, and, sure enough, some one was busy boring holes about the lock.

"I waited until he commenced to bore again when I quietly unlocked the door, and pulling it quickly open thrust out my pistol and ordered hands up, thinking I might be able to capture him.

"Instead of throwing up his hands he made a vicious lunge at me with a knife, cutting through my coat and half way through my pocket account book.

"As he struck at me I fired and he ran. I stepped out of the door and fired two more shots as he disappeared down the alley.

"Officer Crosson soon put in an appearance, and we discovered blood near the door, so my first shot must have caught him in the forearm or hand, as that is about all I could see of him. I consider myself very lucky, and it is the last time I will ever open a door when a thief is working on it. The next time I shall fire through the door."

## HEALDSBURG THEFT CASE.

**TRIAL OF THREE MEN ACCUSED OF HAVING STOLEN HORSES.**

**LACK OF EVIDENCE RESULTS IN THE DISMISSAL OF DEFENDANTS.**

HEALDSBURG, March 20.—The courtroom was crowded this morning when the hearing of T. L. Neely, his son, William Neely, and Frederick Brott, charged with house-stealing, came up.

No case has excited as much interest in Northern Sonoma for many months, for the accused are well known.

When A. H. Clyma, the complaining witness, was put on the stand, he told a remarkable story of a peculiar bill of sale, and backed up his story by the document which had been recorded.

By the terms of the agreement Neely transferred his live-stock stable to Clyma for \$3553. Of this amount \$10 was to be paid down, \$500 in six months and the balance in one year.

Clyma did not have the \$10, so Neely gave him a receipt for it and let it go. Clyma was also to have the use of the fine building belonging to Mrs. Neely free for six months, while, to cap the climax, Neely was to drive a bus to and from all trains for half a year free of charge.

Undoubtedly it was a cinch measure of Neely's to evade payment of a security debt, which was settled last week.

According to the sworn statement of Clyma, Neely forcibly took possession of his (Clyma's) stable Monday and proceeded to do business against his wishes. He claimed to have fulfilled his part of the agreement, having at a later day paid Neely the \$10 due him, and when the former owner started to use his horses and vehicles Clyma had the trio arrested.

The examination of Clyma by Neely's attorneys was thorough, but they failed to break down his testimony in any way.

After hearing the evidence for the prosecution a motion to dismiss the case for

lack of evidence to warrant conviction for robbery was entertained and the accused were dismissed.

**For Selling Wine to Indians.**  
HEALDSBURG, March 20.—Peter Horago and George Boyle, charged with furnishing liquor to Indians, had their preliminary examinations here this morning, and were both bound over to appear before the Superior Court to answer to the charge. The officers in this place are endeavoring to break up the practice of furnishing wine to the red men, and in the last six months five men have been sent to San Quentin for from two to four years for this offense.

**FIRE AT VANCOUVER.**

A Blaze in the Royal City Planing-Mills Causes a \$10,000 Loss.  
VANCOUVER, B. C., March 20.—Fire was discovered in the dry-kiln of the Royal City Planing-mills this morning. Owing to the scarcity of water and low pressure, the fire gained great headway, but by hard work the firemen succeeded in preventing the blaze from spreading to the mill and factory. The dry-kiln at the time was filled with shingles and dressed lumber. Loss, \$10,000; insurance, \$3500. The origin of the fire is not known.

## SEATTLE FUGITIVE'S TRAIL.

**SHERIFFS' POSSES ARE WORKING HARD TO CORNER A MURDERER.**

**DESPERADO BLANK MAY DIE BY LYNCH LAW IF HE IS CAUGHT.**

TACOMA, Wash., March 20.—A man answering closely to Murderer Blank's description stopped at 5 o'clock this morning at a farmhouse three-quarters of a mile southwest of Auburn and begged a glass of milk. He was seen to cross the railroad track and start toward the Stuck Flats, in the direction of Tacoma. Deputies at Auburn were notified and the Pierce County deputies at Sumner and Puyallup and King County's deputies at Kent started at once for the flats. The report comes this evening that they are endeavoring to circle the flats in the hope of bringing Blank to bay.

People at Puyallup are much excited over Blank's escape, as Constable Jeffery who he killed at Macker September 30 last was very popular there. Should he be caught near Puyallup summary justice is liable to be dealt out.

The mystery as to Blank's identity is partially cleared away by information secured to-day by Chief of Police Smith. A year ago on election day a man stole a suit of clothes at New Whatcom and was arrested by Policeman Brown, who caught him by the arm. The street was crowded with people. The prisoner with his left hand drew a pistol and shot for the officer's heart. It struck the pelvis, shattering it. After the man fell the desperado shot again. The bullet hit the officer's watch chain, glanced and struck his watch, leaving the case off. The chain saved his life.

The man escaped, was caught later at Port Townsend and taken back. Two days later he broke jail and escaped. This man went by the name of Thomas Moore. Chief Smith claims to have positive information that Moore and Blank are identical.

**POSSES AT WORK.**

The Sheriff's Officers Pursuing a More Systematic Plan.

SEATTLE, Wash., March 20.—The scene of action in the hunt for Thomas Blank was changed to-day from the thick woods between the Northern Pacific Railroad and Renton to the thickly wooded country between the latter place and Kent. This action signifies that those who are conducting the case believe that Blank got through the lines around Renton, and made his way south instead of doubling back north.

Up to this evening, however, not one of the deputies who returned from the scene of action knew anything about a hot chase after him. A more systematic plan is evidently being worked.

Late news to-night from Snohomish says William Ames, the negro murderer, was seen on the Lake Shore to-night at 6 o'clock, and after begging food of the section men, started toward Cathart some distance south. About one hundred men are after him.

## FILED AT SAN BERNARDINO.

**MORE LIENS GO ON RECORD AGAINST THE NEVADA SOUTHERN.**

**THE NEW TURN IN LITIGATION WILL NOT INTERFERE WITH REORGANIZATION.**

SAN BERNARDINO, March 20.—The long continued extensive litigation over the Nevada Southern Railroad took a new and unexpected turn to-day, when liens amounting to \$67,000 were filed here late this evening. This sum is due for labor and material.

Other liens of the same character will be filed this week and their amount will bring the total to about \$100,000. These will take precedence over attachments to the amount of nearly \$500,000 which were levied last winter in favor of R. J. Woodbury of Denver, the Nevada Bank of San Francisco and other creditors of James E. Blake, who built the road.

It is thought this new litigation will not seriously interfere with the reorganization of the railroad which is now in the hands of Mr. Woodbury and other capitalists. The other creditors of Blake have agreed to accept the bonds of the new company in payment of their claims. While the road will probably be sold under these liens, the new management no doubt will arrange an amicable settlement with those new claimants.

The main interest in the railway is centered in present preparations to extend it northward into the coal fields of Southern Nevada. The financial arrangements are all but completed and even with this new litigation it is believed the work of construction will begin soon.

The municipal franchise bill for Ireland passed the second reading in the House of Commons and was referred to the Grand Committee without division.

## SACRAMENTO INQUIRY.

**Southern Pacific Methods in Politics Under Scrutiny.**

**THE GRAND JURY'S WORK.**

**Allegations That Money Was Used in Influencing Elections.**

**ACTIVITY OF THE PROSECUTOR.**

**The Biggy-Dunn Scandal Is Not Likely to Receive Any Great Attention.**

SACRAMENTO, March 20.—It is more than evident that the Grand Jury is engaged in a searching investigation for the purpose of determining the part taken by the Southern Pacific Railroad Company in interfering in Sacramento County politics during the late election.

The jury's operations have been conducted with the greatest secrecy, and as a blind it has been intimated to representatives of the press that they were investigating the charges alleged to have been preferred against local grocery firms who held contracts with various county institutions. But the facts as to the direction their investigations are tending have become so evident that even the recognized local organs of the corporation have become alarmed and have simultaneously raised the cry that the jury's work is an "expense to the county."

Charges have been preferred before the Grand Jury, it is said, against leading representatives and acknowledged agents of the Southern Pacific corporation, that they used money to influence the election of some of the county officials and the defeat of other aspirants, and it is claimed that testimony has been procured which will result in several indictments.

W. P. Harlow is the attorney who is conducting the prosecution. It is said that he carries a quantity of blank subpoenas, and as soon as one witness has been examined he fills out a summons for another, and by this means prevents the conveyance of the knowledge to the person wanted that he will be called upon to testify. It is also said that he possesses positive evidence that money was used; that he knows who used it and the purpose for which it was used.

In an interview with a CALL reporter this morning, Mr. Harlow stated that he had absolutely nothing to say on the subject, nor would he give the slightest information as to what subject was being investigated by the Grand Jury.

The summoning of George Lamprey, captain of the night watch at the Folsom State prison, gives color to the rumor that the zealousness alleged to have been shown by Warden Aull in the promotion of the railroad company's interest in the town of Folsom is also to be investigated, and the charges made that he has used the authority of the office he holds in influencing political matters in that precinct will be thoroughly ventilated. Residents of that community claim that Warden Aull has always taken a prominent position in political matters and that during the primary elections of the past year he was cognizant of the fact that bodies of guards were excused from their duties on the guard line and were furnished vehicles to convey them to the town proper, where they acted as boosters to forward the political aims of Warden Aull.

A certain member of the Grand Jury this morning positively stated that if "in honor" the members of that body could escape from investigating the Biggy-Dunn scandal they would most assuredly do so. He states that nearly every member of the body is sacrificing his personal monetary interests by remaining in session, and that the cry of needless expense to the county that had been raised by the local press was entirely without foundation. "Why," he continued, "do you suppose that such men as Hon. H. M. La Rue, Railroad Commissioner, C. A. Luhrs of the firm of Hall, Luhrs & Co., Fred Knox and others would be influenced by the small sum per diem allowed each member? Why, it would scarcely pay for a decent lunch. No, sir. We are fully as anxious to adjourn and return to the furtherance of our business interests as the papers claim the people are to have us."

## A SONOMA FARMER'S PLIGHT.

**TRANSFER OF LAND BEFORE THE PURCHASE PRICE IS PAID.**

**SHARP TACTICS OF A HIRED MAN WORRY A CONFIDING RANCHER.**

SANTA ROSA, March 20.—Frank Powers, a farmer who lives in Sonoma County, near the Napa line, recently sold his ranch to his hired man, J. E. Rudloff, and gave him the deeds after receiving part payment for the land. Rudloff has filed the deeds, but has neglected to pay the balance, and now Powers is anxiously looking for the purchaser and the rest of the money.

Rudloff had been working for Powers for two years past. Recently he expressed a desire to buy Powers' farm. After much dickering, the deal was made last Monday, and Rudloff took possession of the place, placing his wife in charge.

Powers and Rudloff came here Tuesday to cash a sight draft which the latter had on a San Francisco bank, the money for which he was to turn over to Powers in Santa Rosa, where he said a grocery firm that knew him would cash it. But he failed to carry out this part of the programme. Instead, he gave Powers the slip, and Powers has failed to find him. To-day Powers went to the Recorder's office and found that the deed had been recorded.

Where Rudloff and his draft are now is the question which Powers would like to have satisfactorily explained. Part of the

farm sold is in Sonoma County and part of it is in Napa County. On inquiring Powers was acquainted that a deed for that part of the land in Napa County has been left at the Recorder's office for record, but Rudloff is not in Napa. The draft was for \$400. It is quite possible that Rudloff will return and turn over the draft.

Meanwhile Rudloff's wife is in possession of the ranch, and as some money has passed it is a question whether or not the title has passed to Rudloff. Powers is watching the county records to see if Rudloff files a new deed of the land to his wife or a third party.

**TO PACIFY A STATE.**

Brazil's President to Send an Envoy to Rio Grande do Sul.

LONDON, March 20.—The Times has this dispatch from Rio de Janeiro. President Moraes is anxious to pacify the State of Rio Grande do Sul, but he objects to establishing a precedent by ordering the withdrawal of the Governor of the State, Dr. de Castilhos. Senor Carlos Carvalho, the foreign minister, intends to offer his services to President Moraes to proceed to Rio Grande do Sul to conduct peace negotiations. The Brazilian Government last week signed a treaty with the Argentine Republic, agreeing to remain neutral in case of war.

**Pomona Motor Road Sale.**

POMONA, March 20.—The sale of the motor railroad from Pomona to North Pomona to R. F. House, Peter Fleming and James Loney, yesterday, is construed to mean that the Southern Pacific will soon extend its Monrovia line along the foothill towns, thence via Pomona and Chino to Riverside.

**British Columbia Lumbermen's Plans.**

VANCOUVER, B. C., March 20.—The Canadian Pacific Railway has lowered the rate on lumber to the East \$2.50 per 1000 feet. Local lumbermen expect to capture a large amount of trade now held by Puget Sound dealers.

**RESCUED FROM A GRATE.**

The Bill That Caused a Riot in the Indiana Legislature.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 20.—William G. Beach called at the office of the Secretary of State to-day and gave notice that he had the State House custodian bill, over which a riot occurred in the Legislature.

He said he saw the man who got it from King throw it in a grate and he (Beach) rescued it just as it was about to be consumed.

The bill and the other papers are badly burned, and the signature does not appear in full in any place. Only a part of the text of the bill is legible. The Attorney-General refused to give an opinion to-night.

## CROOKED ELECTION METHODS.

**DISCOVERY OF MORE EVIDENCE OF FRAUD AT THE TOLEDO PRIMARIES.**

**EVIDENCE SUFFICIENT TO CONVICT SEVERAL OF THE PROMINENT MANIPULATORS.**

TOLEDO, Ohio, March 20.—The Board of Elections to-day discovered additional evidence of crooked work in connection with the primary elections last Friday night.







**NEXT PALACE HOTEL.**







# THE MANUFACTURERS' UNION

## MANUFACTURERS UNITED IN THEIR EFFORTS TO REVIVE TRADE.

### INTERESTING PAPERS READ BY PROMINENT MERCHANTS AND OTHERS.

#### TRADE IS TO BE REVIVED.

#### A CONSTITUTION WHICH WILL BE PASSED ON TO-DAY.

#### A BAY TRIP.

The proceedings of the Manufacturers' Convention were somewhat enlivened yesterday morning by a discussion which followed the introduction of a resolution by Henry T. Scott of the Union Iron Works. It was as follows:

WHEREAS, The Trustees of the city of Sacramento are considering a proposition for the erection of pumping machinery; and whereas, the question of Eastern competition is likely to be an important factor in the decision to be reached; now, therefore, it is

Resolved, That the importance, all things being equal, of awarding the contract to California manufacturers, thereby keeping the money at home and contributing to the common good, is a resolution which should be adopted.

An exception was taken to one clause in the resolution by M. McGlynn and Andrew Furuseth, who are two representatives of the Labor Council.

Mr. Furuseth objected to the phrase "all things being equal." He did not think Californians in a matter of home products should consider the cost. It was the mutual benefit to the community which should be considered.

The amendment was offered by McGlynn to strike out the clause "all things being equal," but it was lost, and the original resolution was carried.

Senator Perkins was then introduced and spoke of what Congress had done for local manufacturers. He said:

It is a part of my political and religious creed to do all we can for those at our homes before we go abroad on foreign missionary efforts. I believe in raising the standard of living by the laboring man and the mechanic. We must patronize our own manufactures. If we cannot patronize our own manufactures, we have done they would not have been closed and our wool product sent East to be manufactured.

We know little as yet of the wonderful possibilities of electricity in giving us power, and I am confident that the great Pacific will yet be harnessed to give us the wave motor which will serve us with cheap electrical power. We must not sit listlessly, but must be active and awake to our opportunities.

In conclusion the Senator said:

Times look a little hard, but we've come out all right. There is no fairer land in the world than California, and her people are reaching out on all sides. The East is now being treated here as well as at Swansea or Bradford, and the projector of this enterprise helps all. So each of you may help yourselves and the community by being always loyal to our nation and to our great State.

The next speaker was L. E. Moore, who spoke of the depression of industries on this coast. Mr. Moore said:

I have no words of abuse for our great and good friend who has paramount authority here, who sits in New York with his finger on the great arteries of our State and regulates the life-blood of all our industries. And I have no animosity toward the great prophet who sits in Washington and deals the rebuke of reform to the suffering manufacturers. No, no, no! I am only a poor fellow, the terrible objection of the army of transients and the factories all over the land would have aroused the people to understand the need of protection and that the policy of this and the Government must not be dictated from London, but in America for Americans. And I think we in California without the experience of railroad monopoly and oppression, would never have set to work to free ourselves from bondage of corrupt politics and extortion in business and begun to develop our own resources. Necessity is the mother of invention. It is the only way to find the ruin of our business we can stop and ask, "What is to do?"

Following Mr. Moore Paul B. Perkins read an interesting paper on the "Duties of the California Manufacturers." He said:

The duties of the manufacturers of California are to harmonize their different interests into an organization for self-protection and future advancement. The duties of the manufacturer, which should incline, as far as possible, to specialties. Give great attention to the local market, and do not neglect the export market. Investigate and find the wants of the people, and place upon the markets of this coast the goods which will meet the market from Eastern or foreign manufacturers.

It is to impress upon the people that by purchasing home productions they are mutually benefiting themselves, the manufacturer and the consumer. The duties of the manufacturer, which should incline, as far as possible, to specialties. Give great attention to the local market, and do not neglect the export market. Investigate and find the wants of the people, and place upon the markets of this coast the goods which will meet the market from Eastern or foreign manufacturers.

A paper was then read by James O'Leary on the subject of "What Statistics Show." He said:

A good deal has been said of depression and of reduction of the value of goods manufactured in the city and State. This, of course, has partly arisen from the general financial depression, and partly from the fact that the value of goods is falling, and the result is lower prices and in some cases, the home. I estimate that on the whole this has reduced the value of California industries to ten per cent. of what it was in 1890.

Of course there are instances where such has not been the case. A few years since we advanced that in 1894 not a pound of scrap was sent to the foreign market, and in 1895 we obtained it from other sources either. In the same way there has been a heavy falling off in the exports of our products.

For four years we have lost one of our best markets, Great Britain, where we used to send about 300,000 barrels of goods. The value of the lumber industry of the State at the end of 1894 was \$1,000,000, and the quantity of redwood sent to market dropped from 208,813,305 feet in 1893 to 157,190,000 feet in 1894. The lumber industry last year showed over 151,000,000 in exports to the First Internal Revenue District of this State last year the number will not exceed 68,000,000.

It is to change the direction of the current here noted that the California industry throughout the State has been called to create a public feeling in favor of home industry, and to give employment and prosperity to the people.

L. J. Norton of Napa spoke regarding "Glove Leather." He said that there were \$250,000 invested in the industry in this State, and that the products compared favorably with those of the Eastern States.

The next speaker was F. W. Dohrmann. His subject was "Home Manufacturers from a Retailer's Standpoint." He said:

It is a matter of course that retailers, like manufacturers, are in business not for mere profit, but to make money, and when it is shown to be to their interest to sell certain articles they will surely do it, and I take it for granted that every merchant who is not ignorant of narrow-mindedness understands the general advantages of home manufacture, and also, that to sell home products requires less profit and less loss by overstock and depreciation, and that therefore he can afford to sell goods manufactured at home at much smaller prices than if he had to import them, and to stock the same class of goods. That the manufacturer and consumer understand that the dealer also must make a profit goes without saying, and it seems that self-interest on all sides will therefore assist all arrangements between the manufacturer and dealer to their mutual advantage.

At the afternoon session there was an unusually large attendance, and the papers which were read were of an interesting character.

The resolution offered by Mr. Scott at the morning session was adopted, and a telegram was ordered sent to the municipal authorities of Sacramento to that effect.

A paper in regard to the cigar industry was then read by G. W. Snyder. He said:

Some eight or nine years ago California ranked the fourth State in the Union in the importance of her cigar output, while now she ranks twelfth, with about eight more States ready to pass her, which they will undoubtedly do during the present fiscal year. In the year 1892, 95,500,000 cigars were brought into San Francisco from outside sources. In 1893, 101,100,000 cigars entered San Francisco from outside sources. In 1894, 110,700,000. The aggregate of outside cigars for the three years above named brought into San Francisco would represent a labor of \$3,555,400. During the three years of 1892-93-94 the aggregate of outside cigars coming into San Francisco alone exceeded our manufacture by 76,735,000 cigars.

It is stated that one jobbing house of this city sells 25,000,000 of one brand of Eastern-made cigars during the year 1894.

If the cigars consumed in California and its natural tributaries were manufactured in California and made by white labor we would add 10,000 to the population of this State.

Underneath these startling facts lies another fact equally startling. The Eastern cigars are inferior in quality to the California cigars of the same price which they displace. Let me reiterate this statement. We make better cigars, price for price, than do the Eastern houses which are absorbing the trade. What is the cause of this discrimination? Simply this:

What is the reason for this anomaly? Simply this: The Eastern cigars are made by colored labor, and the California cigars are made by white labor.

Underneath these startling facts lies another fact equally startling. The Eastern cigars are inferior in quality to the California cigars of the same price which they displace. Let me reiterate this statement. We make better cigars, price for price, than do the Eastern houses which are absorbing the trade. What is the cause of this discrimination? Simply this:

What is the reason for this anomaly? Simply this: The Eastern cigars are made by colored labor, and the California cigars are made by white labor.

Underneath these startling facts lies another fact equally startling. The Eastern cigars are inferior in quality to the California cigars of the same price which they displace. Let me reiterate this statement. We make better cigars, price for price, than do the Eastern houses which are absorbing the trade. What is the cause of this discrimination? Simply this:

What is the reason for this anomaly? Simply this: The Eastern cigars are made by colored labor, and the California cigars are made by white labor.

Underneath these startling facts lies another fact equally startling. The Eastern cigars are inferior in quality to the California cigars of the same price which they displace. Let me reiterate this statement. We make better cigars, price for price, than do the Eastern houses which are absorbing the trade. What is the cause of this discrimination? Simply this:

What is the reason for this anomaly? Simply this: The Eastern cigars are made by colored labor, and the California cigars are made by white labor.

Underneath these startling facts lies another fact equally startling. The Eastern cigars are inferior in quality to the California cigars of the same price which they displace. Let me reiterate this statement. We make better cigars, price for price, than do the Eastern houses which are absorbing the trade. What is the cause of this discrimination? Simply this:

What is the reason for this anomaly? Simply this: The Eastern cigars are made by colored labor, and the California cigars are made by white labor.

Underneath these startling facts lies another fact equally startling. The Eastern cigars are inferior in quality to the California cigars of the same price which they displace. Let me reiterate this statement. We make better cigars, price for price, than do the Eastern houses which are absorbing the trade. What is the cause of this discrimination? Simply this:

What is the reason for this anomaly? Simply this: The Eastern cigars are made by colored labor, and the California cigars are made by white labor.

Underneath these startling facts lies another fact equally startling. The Eastern cigars are inferior in quality to the California cigars of the same price which they displace. Let me reiterate this statement. We make better cigars, price for price, than do the Eastern houses which are absorbing the trade. What is the cause of this discrimination? Simply this:

What is the reason for this anomaly? Simply this: The Eastern cigars are made by colored labor, and the California cigars are made by white labor.

Underneath these startling facts lies another fact equally startling. The Eastern cigars are inferior in quality to the California cigars of the same price which they displace. Let me reiterate this statement. We make better cigars, price for price, than do the Eastern houses which are absorbing the trade. What is the cause of this discrimination? Simply this:

What is the reason for this anomaly? Simply this: The Eastern cigars are made by colored labor, and the California cigars are made by white labor.

Underneath these startling facts lies another fact equally startling. The Eastern cigars are inferior in quality to the California cigars of the same price which they displace. Let me reiterate this statement. We make better cigars, price for price, than do the Eastern houses which are absorbing the trade. What is the cause of this discrimination? Simply this:

What is the reason for this anomaly? Simply this: The Eastern cigars are made by colored labor, and the California cigars are made by white labor.

Underneath these startling facts lies another fact equally startling. The Eastern cigars are inferior in quality to the California cigars of the same price which they displace. Let me reiterate this statement. We make better cigars, price for price, than do the Eastern houses which are absorbing the trade. What is the cause of this discrimination? Simply this:

What is the reason for this anomaly? Simply this: The Eastern cigars are made by colored labor, and the California cigars are made by white labor.

Underneath these startling facts lies another fact equally startling. The Eastern cigars are inferior in quality to the California cigars of the same price which they displace. Let me reiterate this statement. We make better cigars, price for price, than do the Eastern houses which are absorbing the trade. What is the cause of this discrimination? Simply this:

What is the reason for this anomaly? Simply this: The Eastern cigars are made by colored labor, and the California cigars are made by white labor.

Underneath these startling facts lies another fact equally startling. The Eastern cigars are inferior in quality to the California cigars of the same price which they displace. Let me reiterate this statement. We make better cigars, price for price, than do the Eastern houses which are absorbing the trade. What is the cause of this discrimination? Simply this:

What is the reason for this anomaly? Simply this: The Eastern cigars are made by colored labor, and the California cigars are made by white labor.

Underneath these startling facts lies another fact equally startling. The Eastern cigars are inferior in quality to the California cigars of the same price which they displace. Let me reiterate this statement. We make better cigars, price for price, than do the Eastern houses which are absorbing the trade. What is the cause of this discrimination? Simply this:

What is the reason for this anomaly? Simply this: The Eastern cigars are made by colored labor, and the California cigars are made by white labor.

Underneath these startling facts lies another fact equally startling. The Eastern cigars are inferior in quality to the California cigars of the same price which they displace. Let me reiterate this statement. We make better cigars, price for price, than do the Eastern houses which are absorbing the trade. What is the cause of this discrimination? Simply this:

What is the reason for this anomaly? Simply this: The Eastern cigars are made by colored labor, and the California cigars are made by white labor.

Underneath these startling facts lies another fact equally startling. The Eastern cigars are inferior in quality to the California cigars of the same price which they displace. Let me reiterate this statement. We make better cigars, price for price, than do the Eastern houses which are absorbing the trade. What is the cause of this discrimination? Simply this:

What is the reason for this anomaly? Simply this: The Eastern cigars are made by colored labor, and the California cigars are made by white labor.

Underneath these startling facts lies another fact equally startling. The Eastern cigars are inferior in quality to the California cigars of the same price which they displace. Let me reiterate this statement. We make better cigars, price for price, than do the Eastern houses which are absorbing the trade. What is the cause of this discrimination? Simply this:

What is the reason for this anomaly? Simply this: The Eastern cigars are made by colored labor, and the California cigars are made by white labor.

Underneath these startling facts lies another fact equally startling. The Eastern cigars are inferior in quality to the California cigars of the same price which they displace. Let me reiterate this statement. We make better cigars, price for price, than do the Eastern houses which are absorbing the trade. What is the cause of this discrimination? Simply this:

What is the reason for this anomaly? Simply this: The Eastern cigars are made by colored labor, and the California cigars are made by white labor.

Underneath these startling facts lies another fact equally startling. The Eastern cigars are inferior in quality to the California cigars of the same price which they displace. Let me reiterate this statement. We make better cigars, price for price, than do the Eastern houses which are absorbing the trade. What is the cause of this discrimination? Simply this:

What is the reason for this anomaly? Simply this: The Eastern cigars are made by colored labor, and the California cigars are made by white labor.

Underneath these startling facts lies another fact equally startling. The Eastern cigars are inferior in quality to the California cigars of the same price which they displace. Let me reiterate this statement. We make better cigars, price for price, than do the Eastern houses which are absorbing the trade. What is the cause of this discrimination? Simply this:

What is the reason for this anomaly? Simply this: The Eastern cigars are made by colored labor, and the California cigars are made by white labor.

Underneath these startling facts lies another fact equally startling. The Eastern cigars are inferior in quality to the California cigars of the same price which they displace. Let me reiterate this statement. We make better cigars, price for price, than do the Eastern houses which are absorbing the trade. What is the cause of this discrimination? Simply this:

What is the reason for this anomaly? Simply this: The Eastern cigars are made by colored labor, and the California cigars are made by white labor.

Underneath these startling facts lies another fact equally startling. The Eastern cigars are inferior in quality to the California cigars of the same price which they displace. Let me reiterate this statement. We make better cigars, price for price, than do the Eastern houses which are absorbing the trade. What is the cause of this discrimination? Simply this:

What is the reason for this anomaly? Simply this: The Eastern cigars are made by colored labor, and the California cigars are made by white labor.

Underneath these startling facts lies another fact equally startling. The Eastern cigars are inferior in quality to the California cigars of the same price which they displace. Let me reiterate this statement. We make better cigars, price for price, than do the Eastern houses which are absorbing the trade. What is the cause of this discrimination? Simply this:

What is the reason for this anomaly? Simply this: The Eastern cigars are made by colored labor, and the California cigars are made by white labor.

Underneath these startling facts lies another fact equally startling. The Eastern cigars are inferior in quality to the California cigars of the same price which they displace. Let me reiterate this statement. We make better cigars, price for price, than do the Eastern houses which are absorbing the trade. What is the cause of this discrimination? Simply this:

What is the reason for this anomaly? Simply this: The Eastern cigars are made by colored labor, and the California cigars are made by white labor.

Underneath these startling facts lies another fact equally startling. The Eastern cigars are inferior in quality to the California cigars of the same price which they displace. Let me reiterate this statement. We make better cigars, price for price, than do the Eastern houses which are absorbing the trade. What is the cause of this discrimination? Simply this:

What is the reason for this anomaly? Simply this: The Eastern cigars are made by colored labor, and the California cigars are made by white labor.

Underneath these startling facts lies another fact equally startling. The Eastern cigars are inferior in quality to the California cigars of the same price which they displace. Let me reiterate this statement. We make better cigars, price for price, than do the Eastern houses which are absorbing the trade. What is the cause of this discrimination? Simply this:

What is the reason for this anomaly? Simply this: The Eastern cigars are made by colored labor, and the California cigars are made by white labor.

Underneath these startling facts lies another fact equally startling. The Eastern cigars are inferior in quality to the California cigars of the same price which they displace. Let me reiterate this statement. We make better cigars, price for price, than do the Eastern houses which are absorbing the trade. What is the cause of this discrimination? Simply this:

What is the reason for this anomaly? Simply this: The Eastern cigars are made by colored labor, and the California cigars are made by white labor.

Underneath these startling facts lies another fact equally startling. The Eastern cigars are inferior in quality to the California cigars of the same price which they displace. Let me reiterate this statement. We make better cigars, price for price, than do the Eastern houses which are absorbing the trade. What is the cause of this discrimination? Simply this:

What is the reason for this anomaly? Simply this: The Eastern cigars are made by colored labor, and the California cigars are made by white labor.

Underneath these startling facts lies another fact equally startling. The Eastern cigars are inferior in quality to the California cigars of the same price which they displace. Let me reiterate this statement. We make better cigars, price for price, than do the Eastern houses which are absorbing the trade. What is the cause of this discrimination? Simply this:

What is the reason for this anomaly? Simply this: The Eastern cigars are made by colored labor, and the California cigars are made by white labor.

Underneath these startling facts lies another fact equally startling. The Eastern cigars are inferior in quality to the California cigars of the same price which they displace. Let me reiterate this statement. We make better cigars, price for price, than do the Eastern houses which are absorbing the trade. What is the cause of this discrimination? Simply this:

What is the reason for this anomaly? Simply this: The Eastern cigars are made by colored labor, and the California cigars are made by white labor.

Underneath these startling facts lies another fact equally startling. The Eastern cigars are inferior in quality to the California cigars of the same price which they displace. Let me reiterate this statement. We make better cigars, price for price, than do the Eastern houses which are absorbing the trade. What is the cause of this discrimination? Simply this:

What is the reason for this anomaly? Simply this: The Eastern cigars are made by colored labor, and the California cigars are made by white labor.

Underneath these startling facts lies another fact equally startling. The Eastern cigars are inferior in quality to the California cigars of the same price which they displace. Let me reiterate this statement. We make better cigars, price for price, than do the Eastern houses which are absorbing the trade. What is the cause of this discrimination? Simply this:

What is the reason for this anomaly? Simply this: The Eastern cigars are made by colored labor, and the California cigars are made by white labor.

Underneath these startling facts lies another fact equally startling. The Eastern cigars are inferior in quality to the California cigars of the same price which they displace. Let me reiterate this statement. We make better cigars, price for price, than do the Eastern houses which are absorbing the trade. What is the cause of this discrimination? Simply this:

What is the reason for this anomaly? Simply this: The Eastern cigars are made by colored labor, and the California cigars are made by white labor.

Underneath these startling facts lies another fact equally startling. The Eastern cigars are inferior in quality to the California cigars of the same price which they displace. Let me reiterate this statement. We make better cigars, price for price, than do the Eastern houses which are absorbing the trade. What is the cause of this discrimination? Simply this:

What is the reason for this anomaly? Simply this: The Eastern cigars are made by colored labor, and the California cigars are made by white labor.

Underneath these startling facts lies another fact equally startling. The Eastern cigars are inferior in quality to the California cigars of the same price which they displace. Let me reiterate this statement. We make better cigars, price for price, than do the Eastern houses which are absorbing the trade. What is the cause of this discrimination? Simply this:

What is the reason for this anomaly? Simply this: The Eastern cigars are made by colored labor, and the California cigars are made by white labor.

Underneath these startling facts lies another fact equally startling. The Eastern cigars are inferior in quality to the California cigars of the same price which they displace. Let me reiterate this statement. We make better cigars, price for price, than do the Eastern houses which are absorbing the trade. What is the cause of this discrimination? Simply this:

What is the reason for this anomaly? Simply this: The Eastern cigars are made by colored labor, and the California cigars are made by white labor.

Underneath these startling facts lies another fact equally startling. The Eastern cigars are inferior in quality to the California cigars of the same price which they displace. Let me reiterate this statement. We make better cigars, price for price, than do the Eastern houses which are absorbing the trade. What is the cause of this discrimination? Simply this:

What is the reason for this anomaly? Simply this: The Eastern cigars are made by colored labor, and the California cigars are made by white labor.

Underneath these startling facts lies another fact equally startling. The Eastern cigars are inferior in quality to the California cigars of the same price which they displace. Let me reiterate this statement. We make better cigars, price for price, than do the Eastern houses which are absorbing the trade. What is the cause of this discrimination? Simply this:

What is the reason for this anomaly? Simply this: The Eastern cigars are made by colored labor, and the California cigars are made by white labor.

Underneath these startling facts lies another fact equally startling. The Eastern cigars are inferior in quality to the California cigars of the same price which they displace. Let me reiterate this statement. We make better cigars, price for price, than do the Eastern houses which are absorbing the trade. What is the cause of this discrimination? Simply this:

What is the reason for this anomaly? Simply this: The Eastern cigars are made by colored labor, and the California cigars are made by white labor.

Underneath these startling facts lies another fact equally startling. The Eastern cigars are inferior in quality to the California cigars of the same price which they displace. Let me reiterate this statement. We make better cigars, price for price, than do the Eastern houses which are absorbing the trade. What is the cause of this discrimination? Simply this:

What is the reason for this anomaly? Simply this: The Eastern cigars are made by colored labor, and the California cigars are made by white labor.

Underneath these startling facts lies another fact equally startling. The Eastern cigars are inferior in quality to the California cigars of the same price which they displace. Let me reiterate this statement. We make better cigars, price for price, than do the Eastern houses which are absorbing the trade. What is the cause of this discrimination? Simply this:

What is the reason for this anomaly? Simply this: The Eastern cigars are made by colored labor, and the California cigars are made by white labor.

Underneath these startling facts lies another fact equally startling. The Eastern cigars are inferior in quality to the California cigars of the same price which they displace. Let me reiterate this statement. We make better cigars, price for price, than do the Eastern houses which are absorbing the trade. What is the cause of this discrimination? Simply this:

What is the reason for this anomaly? Simply this: The Eastern cigars are made by colored labor, and the California cigars are made by white labor.

Underneath these startling facts lies another fact equally startling. The Eastern cigars are inferior in quality to the California cigars of the same price which they displace. Let me reiterate this statement. We make better cigars, price for price, than do the Eastern houses which are absorbing the trade. What is the cause of this discrimination? Simply this:

What is the reason for this anomaly? Simply this: The Eastern cigars are made by colored labor, and the California cigars are made by white labor.

Underneath these startling facts lies another fact equally startling. The Eastern cigars are inferior in quality to the California cigars of the same price which they displace. Let me reiterate this statement. We make better cigars, price for price, than do the Eastern houses which are absorbing the trade. What is the cause of this discrimination? Simply this:

What is the reason for this anomaly? Simply this: The Eastern cigars are made by colored labor, and the California cigars are made by white labor.

Underneath these startling facts lies another fact equally startling. The Eastern cigars are inferior in quality to the California cigars of the same price which they displace. Let me reiterate this statement. We make better cigars, price for price, than do the Eastern houses which are absorbing the trade. What is the cause of this discrimination? Simply this:

What is the reason for this anomaly? Simply this: The Eastern cigars are made by colored labor, and the California cigars are made by white labor.

Underneath these startling facts lies another fact equally startling. The Eastern cigars are inferior in quality to the California cigars of the same price which they displace. Let me reiterate this statement. We make better cigars, price for price, than do the Eastern houses which are absorbing the trade. What is the cause of this discrimination? Simply this:

What is the reason for this anomaly? Simply this: The Eastern cigars are made by colored labor, and the California cigars are made by white labor.

Underneath these startling facts lies another fact equally startling. The Eastern cigars are inferior in quality to the California cigars of the same price which they displace. Let me reiterate this statement. We make better cigars, price for price, than do the Eastern houses which are absorbing the trade. What is the cause of this discrimination? Simply this:

What is the reason for this anomaly? Simply this: The Eastern cigars are made by colored labor, and the California cigars are made by white labor.

Underneath these startling facts lies another fact equally startling. The Eastern cigars are inferior in quality to the California cigars of the same price which they displace. Let me reiterate this statement. We make better cigars, price for price, than do the Eastern houses which are absorbing the trade. What is the cause of this discrimination? Simply this:

What is the reason for this anomaly? Simply this: The Eastern cigars are made by colored labor, and the California cigars are made by white labor.

Underneath these startling facts lies another fact equally startling. The Eastern cigars are inferior in quality to the California cigars of the same price which they displace. Let me reiterate this statement. We make better cigars, price for price, than do the Eastern houses which are absorbing the trade. What is the cause of this discrimination? Simply this:

What is the reason for this anomaly? Simply this: The Eastern cigars are made by colored labor, and the California cigars are made by white labor.

Underneath these startling facts lies another fact equally startling. The Eastern cigars are inferior in quality to the California cigars of the same price which they displace. Let me reiterate this statement. We make better cigars, price for price, than do the Eastern houses which are absorbing the trade. What is the cause of this discrimination? Simply this:

What is the reason for this anomaly? Simply this: The Eastern cigars are made by colored labor, and the California cigars are made by white labor.

Underneath these startling facts lies another fact equally startling. The Eastern cigars are inferior in quality to the California cigars of the same price which they displace. Let me reiterate this statement. We make better cigars, price for price, than do the Eastern houses which are absorbing the trade. What is the cause of this discrimination? Simply this:

What is the reason for this anomaly? Simply this: The Eastern cigars are made by colored labor, and the California cigars are made by white labor.

Underneath these startling facts lies another fact equally startling. The Eastern cigars are inferior in quality to the California cigars of the same price which they displace. Let me reiterate this statement. We make better cigars, price for price, than do the Eastern houses which are absorbing the trade. What is the cause of this discrimination? Simply this:

What is the reason for this anomaly? Simply this: The Eastern cigars are made by colored labor, and the California cigars are made by white labor.

Underneath these startling facts lies another fact equally startling. The Eastern cigars are inferior in quality to the California cigars of the same price which they displace. Let me reiterate this statement. We make better cigars, price for price, than do the Eastern houses which are absorbing the trade. What is the cause of this discrimination? Simply this:

What is the reason for this anomaly? Simply this: The Eastern cigars are made by colored labor, and the California cigars are made by white labor.

Underneath these startling facts lies another fact equally startling. The Eastern cigars are inferior in quality to the California cigars of the same price which they displace. Let me reiterate this statement. We





CHARLES M. SHORTRIDGE,  
Editor and Proprietor.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:  
DAILY CALL—\$4 per year by mail; by carrier, 15c per week.  
SUNDAY CALL—\$1.50 per year.  
WEEKLY CALL—\$1.50 per year.  
The Eastern office of the SAN FRANCISCO CALL (Daily and Weekly), Pacific States Advertising Bureau, 11th and Market streets, New York.

THURSDAY, MARCH 21, 1895.

Home industry to the front.

The people are with the manufacturers.

Energy tackles the hard job and makes it a soft snap.

Why not clean up the old era by cleaning out the cobblestones?

We must get out of the era of raw material and cobblestones.

California will help all the Pacific Coast when they help one another.

It is evident we are going to have reason to be proud of the convention.

There may be a few strong Democrats left but all the cuckoos are weak.

Labor and capital are on the best footing when they stand on the same platform.

California should live up to the resolutions of the Manufacturers' Convention.

The manufacturers have no wheels in their heads except those that mean business.

There are a great many people who have enterprising tongues and slurring pocket-books.

Huntington's prediction of five prosperous years was an easy one by the present outlook.

Since it appears that Worth did not invent the balloon sieve, it would seem that the wrong man died.

How would it do to require Governor to give his reasons when he signs a bill as well as when he vetoes it?

Get the WEEKLY CALL that appears this morning and take a general review of the industries of the State.

Li Hung Chang has now a chance to show whether he can make peace any better than he made war.

Secretary Morton wishes a new kind of ploy and advises agricultural students to harrow their brains for it.

You are advertising the State and its industries when you send the WEEKLY CALL to your Eastern friends.

It is not certain yet whether Gresham is actuated in his present activity by a birth of patriotism or a passing spasm.

When the Legislature adjourned the members should have carried the attaches away as well as the waste-baskets.

There are always difficulties in the way that enterprise is going, but they get out of the way when enterprise gets there.

Every man who recognizes the importance of better transportation facilities should subscribe to the competing road.

The Cleveland administration may as well understand they cannot agitate the Hawaiian Republic by shaking Thurston.

In taking the \$5000 jewel from Terry Mrs. Langtry probably intended it as a lesson for him and an advertisement for herself.

Men of intelligence may differ as to the means of improving our streets, but there can be only one opinion about the need of it.

Senator Edmunds has aptly described the income tax Congress as a body of misguided gentlemen who have now vanished from the face of the earth.

It is noted as one of the curiosities of fashion that Queen Victoria never had a dress made by Worth, but it is not denied she might have looked better occasionally if she had.

If Japan insists that China shall open her ports to the commerce of the world, there is certain to be an increased demand for silver money and a corresponding benefit to the silver miners.

It is asserted that not a single member of the late Congress has as yet made a return of his income tax, and it would appear that all are waiting in the hope the Supreme Court will knock it out.

No one who has followed the series of articles in the CALL on our art and artists can have any doubt that San Francisco will become a flourishing art center as soon as our wealthy people become more liberal in their patronage.

In his address at the opening of the Manufacturers' Convention Hugh Craig aptly characterized the situation of the mining industry, by saying that while the State owes the miners much they have only scratched the grass roots and the mother lode has been hardly touched.

In saying, "the man Chambliss of San Francisco, who is tramping over the country with 'copy' for a book of scurrilous assaults upon the so-called society of the chief city of the Pacific, is in contemptible business," the Chicago Times has shown clever aptitude for neat paragraphing.

If California cities and counties would give the preference to California material in all contracts they might lose something in the cost of construction of public works, but they would more than make it up in the indirect benefits resulting from the promotion of home industry and the employment of home labor.

Boston permits her Common Councilmen to provide themselves with gold badges at the public expense, but when they attempted the other day to provide themselves in the same way with fountain pens, a storm of indignation broke out and was abated only by the action of the Mayor in vetoing the appropriation.

It is not surprising to learn that Senator Morgan is in favor of annexing Cuba, for he is a curious Southern survival of that old Jacksonian Democracy that was thoroughly American and always ready to push "manifest destiny" to the extreme limit. He may sometimes allow his patriotism and desire for expansion to verge upon jingoism, but the country will not judge him too harshly when they contrast his Democracy with that of the cuckoos.

## POWER AND LEADERSHIP.

The address of O. E. Moore at the Manufacturers' Convention yesterday contained within itself the suggestion of the solution of nearly every problem that California will have to solve in developing her manufacturing industries. These, of course, are various; but they may be fairly divided into two classes of problems of power and problems of leadership, both of which must be solved before we can achieve any great results.

Problems of power include those of fuel and transportation. The problems of leadership include the statesmanship that is to give protection to our industries and the business energy and sagacity that is to devise and carry out the means of making them profitable. As possible solutions of the problem of supplying power to drive the wheels of machinery, it was pointed out that the water power of the State transmitted in the form of electricity might be made of use, or that in the coal mines and petroleum deposits there may be found an abundant fuel for all our needs for years to come.

The construction of the projected competing road through the San Joaquin, offers a solution of the transportation problem that only needs to be carried out to the full extent of competing lines in every section of the State, to put our industries of the incubus of oppressive freight rates. Protection to our industries may be assuredly look for as soon as Cleveland retires from office, and we may even hope for some steps in that direction from the next Congress, despite Cleveland's presence in the White House. Certain it is that some means will have to be devised for raising an additional revenue, and the Republican Congress will see to it that every dollar of it will carry at least an incidental protection to the industries of the country.

Perhaps the most important point of the whole problem, however, is that of leadership along industrial lines. Mr. Moore said:

I remember when Pittsburg was less a manufacturing city than San Francisco is now. But by indomitable energy, they tunneled the mountains for a railroad, opened their coal fields and made their business. What we need is more of the pluck and enterprise of Eastern men. We have just now seen what co-operation will do in the case of the association. It was supposed to be in a condition of decadence and agricultural and horticultural pursuits were advancing. The valleys were arrayed against the mountains in a legal contest, which lasted some years and which resulted in the hydraulic mines in all the central tier of counties being closed down by injunction.

While it is true, as our correspondent, Mr. Devlin, says, that there was no Congressional enactment against hydraulic mining, the effect was practically the same. Injunctions from Federal and State courts closed down the mines in all that portion of the State drained by the Sacramento and San Joaquin rivers. This was due to the efforts of the association. Mr. Devlin represents. But it did not appear to be content to close down those mines alone which were doing actual or apparent injury to farming lands or navigable streams. It sought and obtained injunctions against mines large or small in such counties as Plumas and Sierra, perhaps two hundred miles away from any navigable streams and from where any possible damage could be done. Mines in mountain canyons and ravines, far distant from agricultural regions, were treated in the same way as those close to Marysville or deep water. Hundreds and hundreds of such claims are still under injunctions issued ten or a dozen years ago. The men owned the mines and suddenly impoverished and rendered financially unable to carry on a legal contest.

The Anti-Debris Association, feeling its power, seemed to have no compunction whatever and no judgment. Any hydraulic mine, no matter how distant from navigable streams or farming lands, came under its ban. As a result the whole hydraulic mining region was gradually depopulated, fell into decay, and the property of the miners was practically confiscated. It is of record in the report of the United States engineers that the value of the hydraulic mining property, reservoirs, ditches, etc., involved in the controversy was over ONE HUNDRED MILLION DOLLARS, while the value of the farming lands, which injury was only about \$3,000,000. This, without taking into account the question of the rivers at all. All this ONE HUNDRED MILLION DOLLARS' worth of property was rendered useless. It could not be utilized, worked or sold. As to the annual product of these mines there is a difference of opinion. The miners say that in the height of their prosperity the yield was \$8,000,000 to \$10,000,000 a year. Mr. Devlin says the United States Mint shows the yield was only about \$3,000,000 a year from this source. The fact is the Mint statistics were at that period much less accurate than at this time and the miners themselves were apt to be better acquainted with the Mint. However, the yield were only \$9,000,000 a year it was an amount we could ill afford to lose.

As to the hydraulic mines being partly worked out and their yield now less, it may be stated that there are many hundreds of acres of auriferous gravel yet untouched which capital will open when it has assurance of safety for the investment.

After the hydraulic mines were closed down ten or twelve years, the people of this State began to realize that a mistake had been made. The miners held a convention and placed their case before the people, asking relief. The farming communities of the valley were asked to present and came. Upon the assurance of the miners that they did not intend or desire to inflict the injuries complained of in the past, the opposing interests agreed to petition Congress for relief to the miner. Mr. Devlin was himself one of the two gentlemen who drew the memorial to Congress, stating the facts of the case and asking for special laws for the relief of the miner. In drawing that memorial he was the representative of the Anti-Debris Association and Mr. Charles Yale the representative of the Miners' Association.

At about the same time the Chamber of Commerce, State Board of Trade and Board of Supervisors of San Francisco, the Supervisors of many other counties and the State Legislature itself, presented memorials and resolutions to Congress asking for special legislation which would permit

hydraulic mining to go on under such restrictions as might be found necessary. Congress did give the relief asked for by passing the so-called Caminetti law, by which all hydraulic mines may be worked which impound their debris. The California Debris Commission, consisting of three United States engineers, was appointed, and they have issued over one hundred permits to mine by this process, and have many more on hand.

The miners confessedly do not want to injure the rivers or farming lands, and cannot if they wish. They must and do comply with the law. But the Anti-Debris Association does not seem to be satisfied with the Government commission which helped to create, but seems to evince a desire to keep up the old controversy on the old lines for some strange reason.

The people of this State, through its Legislature and other representatives, have expressed the opinion that they want this hydraulic mining industry to continue. The law restricts it within certain specified limits, which prevent injury to farms or navigable streams. There seems to be no longer any use for an Anti-Debris Commission. The engineers of the California Debris Commission take its place and adjudicate all differences without prejudice or favor. They permit such mines to work as may work properly, and prevent those which might do injury, closing any which break the law.

The valley is sufficiently protected by the law and by the commission appointed under the law. The people of California want to see the hydraulic mining industry rehabilitated. It is unique and peculiar to this State and the cheapest method of mining ever discovered.

California wants the gold from these mines and wants it annually. There is no reason they should not be worked. They cannot be worked if they injure any one, since only when the debris is impounded is a license issued to mine.

No one wants the rivers injured, but these mines can no longer injure them. Their operations are restricted. The CALL believes in encouraging all industries and this particular one, long under the ban, now being provided with special laws in its interest, should be suffered to go on without interference, except from the constituted authorities.

In brief, the situation is this: Hydraulic mining must be resumed. If it injures any one, the law should provide a redress for the injured party. If no sufficient law exists now, one must be enacted. All the interests of California are entitled to a fair field and full protection. There is no exception to that rule. Farms and rivers are entitled to it, and not less so are our hydraulic mines.

## THE "CALL" AND THE PEOPLE.

It would be a species of false modesty for the CALL to ignore or put aside lightly the compliment paid to it by an association of workingmen on Wednesday evening in commending its course toward their industry. In fact, such commendations are in the highest degree gratifying to us, inasmuch as they are evidence that the ambition of the CALL to be the recognized champion of Pacific Coast industries and Pacific Coast men has found favor with the people and won their approval. We take pleasure, therefore, in returning thanks for the commendation and gladly make it the occasion of reiterating our policy in this regard.

As befits a metropolitan journal, the CALL reaches out broadly for all the news of the world. The events of European capitals and of the remotest islands of the sea, engage its attention and occupy its energies. Its staff includes correspondents in every land and in almost every industry. Only the rags and tatters of life escape its notice or are dismissed from its reports. In the midst of this vast work of newsgathering, however, the fact is never overlooked that the CALL is primarily a Pacific Coast journal. It gathers the news of the world, but it gathers it for Pacific Coast readers, and in doing so intends at all times to give Pacific Coast interests precedence over those of all the rest of the earth.

Whatever power the CALL possesses as an independent newspaper, it intends to use in advancing every industry of the Great West. It will do this without partiality and without price. Whenever Pacific Coast men are handicapped together for good purposes, the CALL will give them every assistance in its power. Capitalists who unite to construct a competing railroad, manufacturers who meet to devise means for expanding their industries, fruit-growers who combine to market their crops, or workmen who associate for a mutual benefit, will find in the CALL a ready and sincere champion. We are pleased, of course, when this championship is recognized and appreciated, and look forward to the time when such recognition and appreciation will be found all over the Great West which we so loyally serve.

## A HINT TO CALIFORNIA.

It is a fact that much of the best fruit land in California is contained in that broad belt of rolling country known as the foothill region. Its excellence depends as much on its elevation above the frost levels as upon its fertility. Its climatic advantages, of course, are permanent, but its fertility is not, for, in spite of all the care that may be taken with its cultivation, it loses by the washing-out process of the abundant rains of that region, and the result is that it yields up in production of fruit. This is a serious problem, which has existed for all time in all countries, and the scientific spirit of the age has set about to discover a solution for it.

Professor Shaler, who writes on popular scientific subjects so wisely and entertainingly, has called attention to this important fact, declaring that the present inefficient and ill-resulting methods of plowing, especially upon undulating lands, cost the agriculturists of the United States 250 square miles of soil each year by erosion. Quoting Professor Shaler's assertions, Secretary of Agriculture Morton has called upon the students of the University of Nebraska for suggestions on an implement which shall be an improvement on the plow. He says:

In my judgment the coming implement should spade the land and turn it over as a man who pushes the spade with his foot into the ground and, drawing the spade out, turns the soil upside down by the twist of his wrists. Possibly a rotary spade could be invented. It would be an implement consisting of a large number of revolving knives which could be made so that in passing over the surface of the field it should chop up the soil and sub-soil for two feet in such a manner as to render the percolation of the rainfall, down to the depth at which the ground has been stirred, very easy and perfect.

He declares that the plow impacts every furrow over which it passes and thus renders the soil approximately impervious to rain, and adds:

The draught of a plow is downward to such an extent that the full force of the team's strength is exhausted in pressing the bottom of the furrow into a polished trough for the conservation of rain down the side-hills. We must have some method of tillage which shall stir up the soil and sub-soil to the depth of eighteen inches and more. If it were possible to loosen the soil and sub-soil down for three feet all over

the State of Nebraska, we could then, with an annual rainfall of twenty inches, make abundant and profitable crops. Until deep plowing—through subsoil tillage—becomes universal in that commonwealth, there will be, year in and year out, no certainty of remunerative crops.

In those districts in California which are not irrigated, deep and thorough cultivation is as essential for the retention of the rain as for the beneficial chemical effects of air and light. The trouble with operating such a machine as Secretary Morton suggests is that while the level lands of the valleys would present no obstacles, the rolling contour of the foothills might. But whatever the difficulties, the inventive genius of the age ought to be able to overcome them, and there is no reason why the students of the University of California should not lend a hand in the matter.

The defeat of the bill in the New York Legislature providing public flogging for men convicted of assaults on women and children is said to have been mainly due to the showing that the whipping-post in Maryland and Delaware has had no effect in diminishing crimes against the person in those States.

## AROUND THE CORRIDORS.

Relley Grannan may be a calm, collected, deliberate young man while placing a \$20,000 bet on a doubtful horse, but he is very bashful and reticent in the presence of a newspaper man. He was moving around the Palace Hotel last night looking as though somebody was about to yell, "They're off," when a CALL reporter engaged him in conversation.

"Suppose, Grannan, you had a favorite horse, and the betting opportunities were good, would you put your last dollar on that particular animal?"

The plunger took a handful of twenty dollar pieces out of his pocket and began to shuffle



MR. GRANNAN WAS TRYING TO FIGURE OUT A PROBLEM.

(Sketches for the "Call" by Nanketell.)

them, as is his wont at the track. He shuffled them several seconds, and then, sharp eyes twinkled as he finally turned round, and said quietly, but slowly:

"No, a man would be a fool to do that; the favorite doesn't always win."

The twenty-dollar pieces clinked again and Grannan looked across the corridor in a half-dreamy way, smiling to himself.

"You consider Pittsburg Phil?"

The twenty-dollar pieces flew faster and faster and the plunger smiled a little.

"Say, what are you asking me all these questions for? You ought to know more about these things than I can tell you. Don't you read the papers?" Of course, an enlightened bettor of any service to the CALL, but—

Mr. Grannan allowed his twenty-dollar pieces to remain in repose a few moments and finally placed them in his pocket. They remained there but a moment, and when they came out again the stack was a little longer.

"Who do you consider the greatest plunger among the betting men?"

This question caused Relley Grannan to relax his grip on a portion of the money he was shuffling, and he looked very much like the man who was asked what he thought of himself. He laughed a soft little laugh, and again began to clink his money.

Few men at the Bay District track are as well known as Grannan. He is one of the famous plungers of America, and whether he wins or loses it never seems to affect him. His favorite are always played heavily, and many betting men follow his cues with implicit confidence. He is not 25 years of age, and has already made and lost several fortunes.

Controller Colgan and Harbor Commissioner Colton have smooth, shiny pates, and thereby hangs a story of mistaken identity which Ed Colgan, the Governor's private secretary, tells with much gusto.

After searching for a residence in Sacramento for some time, Governor Budd and his family went to reside at the H-street home of R. C. Irvine, ex-Assessor of the county, and whom Mr. Grannan had been hoping to see the next day.

Irvine and Colgan are great friends and never meet without bantering each other and exchanging witticisms of a friendly, personal sort.

During the Governor's recent illness there were frequent inquiries at the H-street residence as to his condition. The doorman and the telephone kept up a constant duet.

One evening there was a ring at the door, and as it opened Irvine appeared at the head of the stairway. He heard an inquiry for the Governor and the mention by the caller of a name beginning with C. He looked over the banister and recognizing, as he thought, the smooth, glossy crown of his friend Colgan, shouted down to him in playful mood: "Come here, you rascal!"

The words hardly out of his mouth when he saw a dignified face, upturned at the foot of the stairway, and through the glasses which the visitor wore he could read the surprise of his unfamiliar guest at being greeted in that way.

Irvine hurried downstairs with an explanation and the usual apologies which such an occasion required.

E. C. Colton, now Harbor Commissioner, then Budd's private secretary, was making his first call on the Governor at his new home. "I first called on the Governor at his old home, a place of baldness," is the after statement which Irvine now makes. "I can recognize a man with full-hair or three-quarters view. I never make a mistake if I can see a man's shoulders and the way he holds his arms, but when all that is to be seen is the crown of the head I give up trying to make a definite identification."

Dr. E. H. Goodhue of Riverside is in the city en route to Hawaii, where he goes to take a position, under appointment of President Dole, as Government physician. There are twenty-three physicians in this class and they are all required to treat the natives free of pay, but are entitled to fees from all other patients. A source of income to many of them is in accepting medical charge of one or more of the large plantations from each of which they receive an annual salary. Physicians on the island, who follow this practice are said to enjoy very handsome incomes.

Baltimore architects are organized.

The case against A. J. Wheelock, stockbroker, Leidesdorf street, charged by Mrs. Elizabeth Jones with obtaining money by false pretenses, was dismissed by Judge Campbell yesterday.

Mrs. Jones alleged that she went to Wheelock for stock for her husband, and that he had been run for years in the Western Union stock for her. She deposited \$10, and afterward found he had no such stock for sale. She then went to his office yesterday, where he interrupted her and said: "This witness does not seem inclined to tell the truth, and I will dismiss the case."

What Not Tell the Truth.

The case against A. J. Wheelock, stockbroker, Leidesdorf street, charged by Mrs. Elizabeth Jones with obtaining money by false pretenses, was dismissed by Judge Campbell yesterday.

Mrs. Jones alleged that she went to Wheelock for stock for her husband, and that he had been run for years in the Western Union stock for her. She deposited \$10, and afterward found he had no such stock for sale. She then went to his office yesterday, where he interrupted her and said: "This witness does not seem inclined to tell the truth, and I will dismiss the case."

Baltimore architects are organized.

## FARMER AND MINER.

Editor CALL: In an editorial in your paper of March 17, 1895, you say: "When hydraulic mining is released from the restrictions of unjust law and permitted once more to work the mountain streams in the work of separating the precious ore from the earth it will send a stream of gold across the State to revive all its industries and advance the welfare of the Union and the world."

In previous articles you have expressed similar sentiments. I am satisfied that you do not wish to do injustice to any one and that your course has been and will continue to be marked by the spirit of fair play. I, therefore, ask you to look at the other side of the case.

The counties of the Sacramento Valley are organized into what is known as the State Anti-Debris Association. This association is engaged in preventing hydraulic mining injurious to the navigable waters of the State, and is kept very busy in attempting to attain this result.

What are the "restrictions of unjust law" from which hydraulic mining is to be released? There seems to be an impression that some special laws have been passed against hydraulic mining, and if it had not been for the passage of these laws hydraulic mining might be prosecuted everywhere. Nearly all the hydraulic mining that has been conducted on the watersheds of the rivers of the Sacramento Valley has been done in entire disregard of the property rights of others and in utter contempt of the rights of the nation in the navigable waters of the State. The people affected by these injuries have appealed to the courts for protection. The Federal Government has stepped in and brought suit to enjoin the hydraulic miners from destroying the navigable waters of the State and bay of San Francisco. The courts have declared the law as it has always existed, and in every civilized country must always exist—that is, that no man can so use his property as to injure another's. This principle exists in every system of jurisprudence. It has often been enforced by the miners themselves to prevent some other miner from injuring their property. Is it an unjust law that one man shall not destroy or injure another's property?

No one objects to hydraulic mining where it does no injury. No one could. But where hydraulic mining injures private property, or where it impairs the navigability of streams, it ought to be prevented. If hydraulic miners will purchase ground on which to dump their tailings and will prevent them from reaching and injuring those below, no one could object, even if he wished. The right of property to property is guaranteed by the constitution. How can hydraulic mining be permitted to the injury of property without restraint? What Government would be worthy of the name that did not protect its rivers and navigable waters?

If California has one crying need it is increased transportation facilities. The Sacramento River and its tributaries are navigable for over four hundred miles. The saving for charges for freight affected by this water competition is over \$1,000,000 annually. This sum is equivalent to interest at 5 per cent on \$20,000,000. To preserve the navigability of the Sacramento River and its tributaries is to preserve an investment equivalent to \$20,000,000, and as the State increases its population the investment will increase. Why should this be destroyed to let a few private mine-owners make money?

The importance of hydraulic mining has been greatly overestimated. The reports of the United States Mint show that the direct loss in the gold output of California when hydraulic mining was at its zenith and when it was practically stopped was only \$3,000,000. This sum represents roughly the output of the hydraulic mines. Of course anything can be asserted about what the hills contain, because nobody knows, but the Government statistics show the truth. Many of the hydraulic mines are now worked out and the annual output will be greatly less than what it was years ago. Leaving aside all question of justice, on what line can a policy be carried out that will destroy the rivers and the rich Sacramento Valley? These last for all time and are ever a source of wealth. The hydraulic mine continues but for a day and leaves only a barren spoil.

There is no law operating against the hydraulic mine that does not exist all over the United States and the civilized world. The people of the Sacramento Valley ask for no special legislation. They ask only for protection of their property. They ask that the hydraulic mines be allowed to be carried on in the past to the destruction of property and the injury of the navigable streams? No hydraulic mining has been stopped except by an order of court. It is proposed to render the courts powerless to grant relief where property is being destroyed? If so what is the use of Government, what a mockery is justice.

Your journal has a wide circulation, and many have said, "reached the eyes of many," you have demonstrated that you desire to be fair on all public questions, and hence in the name of fair play, and in justice to the other side, we shall ask you to give this communication space in your columns.

Attorney for the Anti-Debris Association, Sacramento, March 18, 1895.

## MR. HUNTINGTON'S SUCCESS.

From Life.

"How Mr. Huntington Succeeded" was the headline of a recent newspaper paragraph wherein a metropolitan reporter recorded what he said were utterances of Collis P. Huntington, "the great railroad magnate," about his own career. Being asked to what he attributed his success in life Mr. Huntington is reported to have replied, "I attribute my success to my business."

But he did not himself go so far as to assert that he had succeeded in life. The reporter took that for granted. All that Mr. Huntington claimed was that he had made money.

Mr. Huntington is an able man whose views on the subject of success are interesting. It is interesting to know his own opinion of his own career, and his views as to whether he has really succeeded in life or not. There is no doubt that he has made money. When he hired out in 1849 at a small salary in a general store in Sacramento he had no capital, but he is supposed to be master of somewhere between six millions and twenty.

Attention to his own business has brought him abundance of money, but it seems fairly questionable whether his title to success would be more secure if he had not been so successful in his life he could have afforded to have neglected his own business a little, and paid more attention to the interests of his neighbors. The opinion seems to obtain in the State of California that unless Mr. Huntington's success is due to his business, it is due to his position in the State of California, and his position in the State of California is due to his position in the State of California.

Mr. Huntington is an able man whose views on the subject of success are interesting. It is interesting to know his own opinion of his own career, and his views as to whether he has really succeeded in life or not. There is no doubt that he has made money. When he hired out in 1849 at a small salary in a general store in Sacramento he had no capital, but he is supposed to be master of somewhere between six millions and twenty.

Attention to his own business has brought him abundance of money, but it seems fairly questionable whether his title to success would be more secure if he had not been so successful in his life he could have afforded to have neglected his own business a little, and paid more attention to the interests of his neighbors. The opinion seems to obtain in the State of California that unless Mr. Huntington's success is due to his business, it is due to his position in the State of California, and his position in the State of California is due to his position in the State of California.

Mr. Huntington is an able man whose views on the subject of success are interesting. It is interesting to know his own opinion of his own career, and his views as to whether he has really succeeded in life or not. There is no doubt that he has made money. When he hired out in 1849 at a small salary in a general store in Sacramento he had no capital, but he is supposed to be master of somewhere between six millions and twenty.

Attention to his own business has brought him abundance of money, but it seems fairly questionable whether his title to success would be more secure if he had not been so successful in his life he could have afforded to have neglected his own business a little, and paid more attention to the interests of his neighbors. The opinion seems to obtain in the State of California that unless Mr. Huntington's success is due to his business, it is due to his position in the State of California, and his position in the State of California is due to his position in the State of California.

Mr. Huntington is an able man whose views on the subject of success are interesting. It is interesting to know his own opinion of his own career, and his views as to whether he has really succeeded in life or not. There is no doubt that he has made money. When he hired out in 1849 at a small salary in a general store in Sacramento he had no capital, but he is supposed to be master of somewhere between six millions and twenty.

Attention to his own business has brought him abundance of money, but it seems fairly questionable whether his title to success would be more secure if he had not been so successful in his life he could have afforded to have neglected his own business a little, and paid more attention to the interests of his neighbors. The opinion seems to obtain in the State of California that unless Mr. Huntington's success is due to his business, it is due to his position in the State of California, and his position in the State of California is due to his position in the State of California.

Mr. Huntington is an able man whose views on the subject of success are interesting. It is interesting to know his own opinion of his own career, and his views as to whether he has really succeeded in life or not. There is no doubt that he has made money. When he hired out in 1849 at a small salary in a general store in Sacramento he had no capital, but he is supposed to be master of somewhere between six millions and twenty.



"How far has a man a right to bury his talents under a bushel?" For the last four years and more this question has been continually asked apropos of Rafael Joseffy, but no questions, argument or entreaties have been able to lure Rafael away from his peaceful home on the Hudson. In no very recent of his popularity the great pianist chose to retire from the world, and devote himself to solitary practice and to the instruction of a few favored pupils. It was known that he was not rich, but impressarios tried in vain to tempt him with golden baits. Joseffy would not give one real, and refused all extravagant offers to play even one solo in public. As a reason, he simply stated that he was happy in his home, with his piano and his pupils, and to all the wild extravagant rumors that flew about regarding the real cause of his retirement from public life, Joseffy declined to make any reply





THURSDAY, MARCH 21, 1895

## JUST ABOUT THE WEATHER.

Wind and storm, sunshine and pelting rain yesterday until many thought that the forecast man had sent East for a supply of weather. Rain descended as in the deluge days early in the morning, and at noon the sun burned brightly. To-day will be with the warm and fair, with northerly winds.

## LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

The new Pilot Commissioners were installed yesterday.

A mass-meeting of carpenters has been called for April 6.

Edward P. Buckley, a pioneer, died of heart disease yesterday.

Congressman Maguire will arrive from Washington to-morrow morning.

The Carpenters' Union will demand better pay, and in case of refusal, strike.

The Imperial Cycling Club has endorsed the California movement for better roads.

The wreck of the sealing schooner Peabody has been condemned, and will be sold.

The Southern Pacific Company has adopted the mileage system of paying its engineers.

A successful preliminary meeting of the Woman's Congress was held yesterday in Oakland.

R. D. Hume & Co.'s cannery at Karluk has been bought by the Alaska Packers' Association.

President Jordan lectures before the Hawthorne Society on "The Ascent of the Matterhorn."

The Pacific Bank is suing to recover \$1138 42 from the Riverside Orange Company, due on account.

The Los Angeles Railway Company, formed to operate street railways, has been incorporated.

Dances have been set for the payment of members of the National Guard for services during the strike.

James Hogan, advance agent of Eugene V. Debs, anticipates a big house for the lecturer in this city.

The citizens of Sausalito are joyous because the Supreme Court has upheld its election for incorporation.

Eugene V. Debs, leader of the A. R. U., will be tendered a reception by the Labor Council Tuesday night.

The passenger depot of the new road, if in China Basin, will be as near the center of the city as the ferry depot.

John Michelson, a longshoreman, was injured yesterday at Mission wharf by a piece of stone ballast falling upon him.

The Grand Lodge, Knights of Honor, adjourned after installing grand officers and decided to meet biennially.

The delegates to the Manufacturers' Convention will enjoy a trip around the bay this morning on the tug Florio.

Many important changes have been made by the Southern Pacific Company in the rules and regulations governing engineers.

The Grand Jury investigated election frauds in the eighth and ninth precincts of the Thirty-seventh District yesterday.

Interesting papers on topics concerning the industries of our State were read before the Manufacturers' Convention yesterday.

The sailors' strike is assuming threatening proportions and the union has established big patrols on the bay and along the water front.

Police Surgeon Somers has lodged a complaint with the Board of Health regarding the sanitary condition of the Receiving Hospital.

Elsie Ayers, who eloped from Petaluma with a man named Bowman, was found by Detective Anthony yesterday and restored to her father.

Champions Rioridan and Donnelly defeated J. C. Nelson and T. F. Bonnet at the Occidental handball court last night by six games to two.

Josie Regan, alias Nelson, was arrested and locked up at the Southern police station last night on the charge of robbing Albert Brown of \$275.

Leaders of the movement for female suffrage express their views and explain their purposes for the future. They will work for the enfranchisement of women.

Thomas H. Williams Jr., president of the Jockey Club, promised to educate two young sisters of Jockey Kinnie, who supported them until killed by a fall.

J. C. Wolfing, ex-superintendent of Henry Miller's ranch in Monterey County, applied for a warrant yesterday for Mr. Miller's arrest on the charge of battery.

John T. Cosgrove's stove and range store at 1828 Market street was attacked yesterday by a sheriff on duty with 65 for materials furnished by John D. Wilson.

Miss Charlotte Dennis, a seamstress living with her parents at 2507 Bush street, lost a jewelry containing jewelry some time between Thursday and Saturday night.

The report of Dr. J. C. Spencer on the water of Laguna de la Merced says that in three samples taken from different parts of the lake he found no danger to the public health.

The Park Museum will be opened with appropriate ceremonies next Saturday and a great surprise awaits the public in the collection of minerals and fossils.

Robert J. Hagerty, saloon-keeper at the Cliff House, although morally convinced that Harry Meyers shot and robbed him on September 25, will not swear to a complaint against him.

Morris Cunningham and Thomas Paul, charged with robbery by Daniel Sheehan, had their cases dismissed by Judge Campbell yesterday as Sheehan failed to identify them.

John J. Mahoney sued the North Pacific Coast Railroad Company for \$203 damages for the failure of the corporation to fulfill the obligations of a monthly commutation ticket.

A new will was read in the case of the late Senator Fair, a few days before his death, told Colonel Warfield, Mrs. Warfield and Mrs. Bessie Paxton that he had made a new will.

William M. Hahn, Superintendent of Insurance in Ohio and a veteran Republican, says that California's chances are good for obtaining the Republican National Convention in 1896.

The trustees of the Home for Inebriates say that they will not close their institution; that it is a charitable institution, and that the Legislature has no power to abolish it.

The Police Commissioners last night discharged Policeman George Boyd from the force for unofficerlike conduct, and dismissed a similar charge against Policeman Joseph M. Brodth.

The California Women's State Suffrage Association will enlist the services of Susan B. Anthony to canvass the State in favor of the constitutional amendment to provide for woman suffrage.

Lady visitors at the conservatory at Golden Gate Park complain that some of the workmen in that tower of floral loveliness are addicted to profanity. The Park Commissioners will be asked to investigate.

Picking winners was again an uncertain quantity at the track yesterday, although the favorites fared very well. The winning horses were My Sister in France, Red Bird, Lucky Dog and Contribution.

Little Hattie Klein, who tried to commit suicide on Tuesday morning so she could find out what was beyond death, was before the Insanity Commission yesterday. She will probably be sent to the Boys' and Girls' Aid Society.

Patrick Murphy, one of the men who have been besieging the residence of Mrs. Elizabeth Murphy on the corner of Broadway and Buena Vista, was arrested and charged yesterday with having burglarized her in his possession.

The case against A. J. Wheelock, stockbroker, charged with obtaining money by false promises, was dismissed by Judge Campbell yesterday, as Mrs. Elizabeth Jones, the complaining witness, would not testify in a straightforward manner.

An evening prize contest for Demorest medals will take place at the First Baptist Church on Eddy street, between Jones and Leavenworth.

For some time, a bright and interesting display of election is assured.

The San Jose Mercury is on sale at the following named places in San Francisco: Palace Hotel, Occidental Hotel, Buena Vista, Baldwin Hotel, Jewell's, J. K. Cooper, 742 Market street; J. S. Albino, 1000 1/2 Market street; Pierson Bros., 225 Kearny street.

The Supreme Court has decided in the case of Mary Austin against Gustav Pilsch that a mortgagor must investigate the title to property put forth as security, or stand by the mortgagee. The court establishes Mrs. Austin's title, and as against a mortgage by the Pacific Bank.

The will of Francois Inaoui, disposing of an estate worth \$100,000, for the relief fund of the Societe Francaise de Bienfaisance Mutuelle of San Francisco, was read yesterday in the court of the town of St. Francis, where his sister, and his adopted son, Frank Battles, should his sister be dead, her share is to go to the Mayor of the town of St. Francis, in France, to be distributed among the poor.

## MRS. ALICE EDITH HAS REAPPEARED.

BLYTHE'S QUASI WIDOW TALKS OF HER STRANGE DISAPPEARANCE.

BLAMES ATTORNEY HIGHTON.

SHE FEARED INSANITY OR STARVATION THROUGH HIS NEGLIGENCE.

Mrs. Alice Blythe-Dickason has reappeared after her strange retirement of two weeks. She came to the surface yesterday and told the full story of her share in the latest settlement of the great Blythe case.

The influence which chiefly actuated her in consenting to the recent transfer of her remaining interests in the Blythe estate to Mrs. Florence Blythe-Hinckley was a bit-



MRS. ALICE EDITH DICKASON-BLYTHE, WHO HAS COMPROMISED WITH MRS. HINCKLEY.

ter resentment against Henry E. Highton, who has been her attorney during all the long years of litigation.

She blames him for not allowing her to accept the compromise of a year ago, by which she was to have received \$35,000.

She charges him with having forced her to do him for her promised allowance of \$50 a month, and with having ceased paying it altogether three months ago.

She says she might have starved to death for all the interest he manifested in her welfare, and concludes by saying: "I felt that I was being driven from pillar to post and was getting nothing out of it for myself."

When seen yesterday Mrs. Blythe had just come in from the street, and had not yet removed her wrap. Her costume was a monotonous black. A black hat, ornamented with jet, ostrich plumes and birds' wings of sable hue, crowned her head. A heavy black veil was worn over her face, and an ulster of the same somber color reaching to her feet concealed her figure.

From her shoulders hung a long black cape with a double-ruffled collar trimmed with narrow black braid, and the impression given was of the deepest mourning.

Mrs. Blythe has been seriously ill and almost ever since she vacated her old quarters in the Blythe block she has been confined to her bed. Yesterday was the first day since her removal that she has been able to be upon the street.

Her illness has left evident traces upon her countenance, and she is a very different appearing woman from the one who instituted the famous contest twelve years ago. Speaking last night of the end of it all so far as she is concerned Mrs. Blythe said:

"It has been a long struggle and a constant worry, and now that it is over I wish to rest. It was for that reason that I changed my address and not that I had anything to conceal. I am living with a lady friend in the Western Addition and have been ever since I left the Blythe block. As I desire to be undisturbed I hope you will not publish my address."

"So far as the settlement is concerned I wish to state distinctly that it was made of my own volition. There was no undue influence nor any duress or fraud about it. I have been among friends and am and have been perfectly free to come and go as I please."

Ever since the proposed compromise of a year ago, by which I was to have received \$35,000 and a settlement for life, it has been understood that they, meaning the other side, would do something for me if I should decide to put an end to the litigation. For a long time my friends and relatives have advised me to get out of the case for good.

"It was seriously affecting my health, and it was feared it would affect my mind. My head now is not so good as it used to be, and I had before me the fate of another young litigant—Mrs. Sarah Althea Terry—who is now in the Stockton Insane Asylum."

"But the chief reason I had for effecting the settlement was the treatment I had received from Mr. Highton. I do not think he treated me right at all. I feel very bitter against him, and I hope that you will tone down whatever I say about him."

"When the compromise was proposed and rejected I executed a transfer of my interest to Mr. E. J. Baldwin, and another at Mr. Highton's request. Mr. Highton then promised to look after me. I figured up my expenses and told him that I required about \$60 a month. That amount it was agreed I should receive, and not only that but other care, such as, for instance, medical attend-

ance when I was sick and so forth. Was that made a consideration for the transfer? No, there was nothing in writing, but he had acted for me right along and I relied on his word as that of a gentleman."

"Well, for a time the payments were regularly made and I had no cause of complaint, but after awhile Mr. Highton got to making me run to his office every day for my money. I got tired of that, and then I waited for three months to see if he would send it to me or take any interest in me. Part of the time I was sick, but I did not receive a cent nor did he seem to care what became of me."

"I might have starved to death for all he seemed to care."

"I felt as if I were being driven from pillar to post for their benefit and was getting nothing out of it for myself."

"So I decided to take the matter into my own hands. I have a good education, and though I am wholly dependent upon myself, with the incubus of this litigation off my mind I can easily make my own living. Therefore I made the settlement. I received some money—a small amount—but that was only a slight consideration with me."

"I wanted to be out of the case. If Mr. Highton can carry it on without me, he is perfectly welcome to do so as far as I am concerned. But I will have nothing more to do with it."

## ANOTHER FAIR WILL DOES EXIST.

THE SENATOR TOLD MRS. BESSIE PAXTON ABOUT ITS PROVISIONS.

ATTORNEYS DOUBT THE TALE.

THE OPPOSING LAWYERS UNITE AGAINST THE REPUTED NEW DOCUMENT.

Evidence is rapidly accumulating that Senator Fair made a will shortly before he died. The reason why Mrs. Bessie Paxton refused to be interviewed was that her parent yesterday, when it was learned that while she had no will in her possession, and never saw one made by Senator Fair, he had told her a few days before his death that he had made such an instrument.

A few evenings before his death Senator Fair called upon Colonel Warfield of the California Hotel. In the presence of Colonel Warfield, Mrs. Warfield, Mrs. Paxton, and a fourth person whose name has not been disclosed, the late millionaire began to discuss the disposition he intended to make of his vast estate.

He told the four persons that he had just made an entirely new will. He said that the will was somewhat similar to the will in the possession of Attorneys Pierson and Mitchell as it provided for a trust for the major part of the estate which he intended to leave to his children. He also said that he had made a change in some of the executors, and that the new one he had selected was a man well known in business circles. Senator Fair intimated that the reason he wanted to create a trust was that he had taken a pride in having been successful enough to amass a great fortune, and that he did not want it destroyed by being badly run and possibly squandered. He wanted it to remain intact even after his death and hoped that it might be increased in size by time so that the Fair estate would be known as one of the greatest in the world.

What else he told is not known. Mrs. Paxton still refuses to talk and Colonel Warfield cannot be located in San Diego. It is not known whether Mrs. Paxton is aware in whose possession the new will is, but it is believed she neither saw the will nor knows of its whereabouts.

The reason why the will has not been produced is unknown. It is thought that the holder of it is waiting for an offer of a large reward from the person who will be most benefited by the terms of the will. In fact, before Mrs. Craven's name was mentioned as the custodian of the latest will it was supposed that the mysterious custodian was a person who had taken the will outside of the jurisdiction of the State so as to secure an immense reward for a document which Charles Fair and his sisters would be exceedingly anxious to secure. The alleged reticence of the mysterious custodian on the ground of a desire to avoid disagreeable notoriety was believed to have been but a ploy to secure an increased reward, but when the names of Mrs. Craven and Mrs. Haskins were made public these theories collapsed.

Now all attention is being paid to Mrs. Bessie Paxton, whose knowledge of the supposed missing will is believed to be sufficient to furnish clues which will lead to its recovery. When Attorney Lloyd sprung the new will in court last Monday gossip began to study out the possible identity of the woman to whom Senator Fair had given a will bequeathing millions away.

The Senator was known to be a great admirer of Mrs. Bessie Paxton, it was rumored that she was the custodian who did not want her name made public. She denied that she had any will and she had seen any, but she refused to be interviewed. The reason for this refusal is now apparent, as any questioning at all would compel Mrs. Paxton to disclose her knowledge of the existence of a later will than those in evidence.

The attorneys on both sides of the case do not believe there is any later will in existence than those offered in court, though persons who were told of the possibility of a document having been lost by the late Senator Fair are fully satisfied with Mrs. Craven's will. The attorneys for the executors are satisfied with the Pierson & Mitchell will. If another will exists it is a very valuable piece of jewelry—a diamond earring—said to be the best way to millionaires.

But Mrs. Paxton will not make a statement to any one. She and the other three persons who were told of the existence of the Fair will are clients of Attorney Frank M. Stone, who has advised and almost ordered them all not to talk to any one whatever.

Frank M. Stone said: "I have advised Colonel Warfield, his wife and Mrs. Paxton to make no statement either to the public or to attorneys for the heirs or executors. All I can tell you is that Mrs. Paxton is not the custodian of any will. Nor has she seen any will of course. Senator Fair was so well acquainted with them that he may have talked with them on many occasions in the past during their acquaintance as to what he thought might be the best way to dispose of his property, but so far as showing them the will or giving them one a great mistake has been made."

George A. Knight spoke as cheerily as a winner of a 100 to 1 shot. He said: "I am confident that no other will will in existence made later than the one we have. We are satisfied of that and also that it is a genuine one. We will introduce some proofs of its genuineness that will surprise and amply convince all the well-informed people made by Fair. The newly discovered October 14, 1893, Pierson & Mitchell had the one made on September 21, 1894, and our will is the last and third will Senator Fair made before his death."

Of course it will be the plan of the executors' attorneys to cast all the slights they can on our will and spread reports of other wills so as to make people believe a will made as ours was is too trifling to be regarded as genuine."

Garret McEnerny is also well satisfied that no other will is lurking about, waiting for a chance to come to the surface. He said: "Our will is the last genuine will made by Senator Fair. It is a genuine will and may cause a multitude of criminal acts. To carry it through the courts means forgery, perjury and bribery. The forgery has been committed. The other crime is to follow."

Van R. Paterson may spring a little sensation of his own soon. He was appointed by the court as attorney for the minor children, who became legatees under the will of Mrs. Oelrichs' baby rest in the executor's will. The mother favors the Craven will. The baby, through its guardian, will favor the other.

Mr. Paterson said: "There is no doubt that the more favorable will to the interests of the child is the Pierson & Mitchell will. Under the child is assured of an enormous income all its life. Under the new will the money goes direct to its mother, and she may lose it in some way and leave the baby penniless. It is probable that Judge Slack will appoint a guardian for the child. That guardian will be appointed by Judge Slack according to his best judgment. When the guardian is appointed he will select an attorney who will probably favor the will which is the more favorable to the child's own interests and not those of the mother."

The production of the Craven will takes a great deal of glory from an act committed by Governor Budd, the will-finder. As stated in the CALL last Monday morning

a bill was introduced in the Legislature by Senator Earl, Attorney Wheeler's friend. This bill had a hidden joker in it. Its real purpose was to provide a law so that Charles Fair could, in bringing a suit to quiet title to any piece of property, have the validity of his father's will tested without Charles Fair bringing a contest which might result in his disinheritance. The bill passed the Senate and then the Assembly. No one saw the joker. On the 18th inst. Governor Budd vetoed the bill. With all the dignity he could assume he declared that not as long as he was Governor would he sanction the passing of any law which might affect the Fair case, as he was Charles Fair's attorney. The truth is that Budd knew at the time he vetoed the bill that the Craven will was on its way from New York, and that it would reach his hands two or three days later. There was no further need to have the bill passed, and there was a fine chance for the will-finder to make capital.

Quite a little romance attaches to the two witnesses to the holographic will of the late Senator Fair. Only recently Mrs. James Haskins, with whom Mrs. Nettie R. Craven makes her home, succeeded, after a litigation extending over fifteen years, to an estate valued at \$5,000,000, consisting of real estate in London and New Orleans. During years of close association she has become very much attached to Mrs. Craven, and since coming into her fortune has repeatedly urged Mrs. Craven to retire from her profession and enjoy life.



WILLIAM M. HAHN. (Sketches from life by a "Call" artist.)

at her ease. Mrs. Craven, has, however, insisted on maintaining her independence. It is also reported on good authority that Mrs. Haskins has made Mrs. Craven her heir to the vast fortune so recently acquired.

## DE KOVEN'S OPERA A HIT.

MR. BRUSIE'S DRAMA CONTINUES SUCCESSFUL AT MOROSCO'S.

"OUR FLAT" AT THE CALIFORNIA. OPERA AND DRAMA AT OTHER HOUSES.

Seldom if ever has any production made such a positive hit at the Baldwin Theater as "De Koven and Smith's comic opera, 'The Fencing Master.' The houses have been crowded and the opera has been received with enthusiasm. The score is written in Mr. de Koven's best vein. It is bright and tuneful and every number is interesting. As soon as the curtain rises and the chorus enters the opera starts off with a spirited movement which is kept up until the last number. Miss Dorothy Morton's performance of Francesca is full of that intelligence and originality which characterize an artistic performance. She is a clever little woman, and she carries the whole show admirably. The opera will be run for two weeks at the Baldwin.

The "Estate of Hannibal Howe" is drawing full houses at Morosco's. Mr. Brusie's drama contains a great many good points. It is natural and amusing, and the Morosco company present it in a careful manner. It will run until Sunday night.

The second act of "Our Flat," the comedy which Miss Banker is producing at the California, is one of the most amusing ever seen in a play. When the installment man divests the flat of its unpaid furniture and Miss Banker transfers all the available barrels and boxes and the bathtub into draped chairs and sofas, she does a clever and pains-taking piece of work. The burlesque in the last act performed by Miss Banker and Tom Ricketts is a bit.

"Nanon" is the bill at the Tivoli this week. It will be replaced by "Pinafore" on Monday night.

Preparations are being made at the Baldwin Theater for Marie Banker's production of "Romeo and Juliet," which will take place on April 2. John E. Keller will be Romeo and Marie Burroughs Juliet. It will be her first appearance in a Shakespearean character.

The specialty bill at the Orpheum is up to its usual standard and the patrons of the theater are pleased.

At Stockwell's "The Remarkable History of Lisper" is interesting the audiences.

"Cad, the Tomboy" will be produced next week, which is the closing one of Mr. Grover's engagement.

"The Froth of Society" and the O'Brien Sisters in their whirlwind dance form the program at the Alcazar, where the business is good.

The burlesque, "Me and Jack," is the attraction at the Wigwam.

THE WEEKLY "CALL."

To-day's issue of the Weekly is of unusual interest, containing as it does not only an abstract of the most important news of the week, but much that has been prepared especially for it.

In the Agricultural Department will be found short articles by practical farmers and other information of value. The conditions which prevail in the West are very different from those which prevail in the East, and this department is in charge of a writer who is thoroughly versed in the agricultural and horticultural industries of California.

The Weekly keeps pace also with the revival of gold mining, and an entire page is devoted to news and notes from the mines.

The condensed news items from various parts of the State are of universal interest, as there are few readers who are not acquainted in several of the localities mentioned.

These, with the departments, too numerous to be mentioned here, make the WEEKLY CALL of special value and interest.

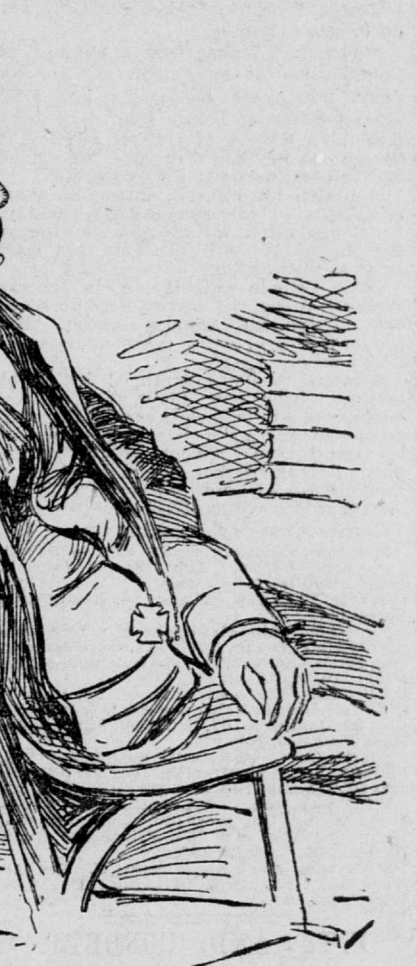
## CALIFORNIA AND THE CONVENTION.

THE STATE GETS EVERYTHING THAT IT GOES AFTER IN EARNEST.

SO SAYS WILLIAM M. HAHN.

HE IS A DISTINGUISHED REPUBLICAN FROM THE BUCKEYE STATE.

A distinguished visitor to this city is William M. Hahn, member of the Ohio National Republican Committee and formerly president of the Ohio State Executive committee. In the campaign of 1892 Mr. Hahn had charge of the speakers in his State. He is now Ohio's Superintendent



WILLIAM M. HAHN. (Sketches from life by a "Call" artist.)

ent of Insurance, an office corresponding to that of our Insurance Commissioner. Mr. Hahn is here chiefly on pleasure, but is interested in gathering from State Insurance Commissioner Higgins data in reference to California companies, although making no formal examination of any company.

In conversation yesterday Mr. Hahn said that as far as he could gather the next National Republican Convention would be held in May, 1896. As to his choice for a city in which to hold the convention Mr. Hahn said that of course, being an Ohio man, his first choice would be Cincinnati, and he hardly cared to commit himself as regards his second choice.

"However," said he, "I am free to confess that San Francisco has every facility for entertaining any convention, and from the way Republicans have entertained me since I arrived I am convinced that the convention would be well entertained here."

"The factor that usually has the greatest weight in determining the selection of any place for a convention is the amount of work done by the local committee appointed to look after the matter. I notice that the Republicans of California are thoroughly aroused as to this convention and are determined to secure it. My experience is that when Californians go after a thing they generally get it."

Speaking of the political situation Mr. Hahn said the outlook for 1896 was favorable to the Republican party. This was chiefly due to the fact that the people had become disgusted with the failure of the present Government to keep its pledges. He had no doubt that the Republicans of Ohio would present the name of Major McKinley as a candidate for President in 1896 and would give him a solid delegation of 46 votes. In 1893 Ohio Republicans nominated Major McKinley and he was elected by the impressive majority of 82,000. Republicans always won when they made an aggressive fight and stood by the principles of the Republican party, which meant protection and honest money.

Mr. Hahn expressed gratification with the climate of California, the only fault in it to his mind being that it attracted desirable citizens from Ohio. He will remain here for ten days and then return East, going direct to Salt Lake City.

FLOWER SHOW.

The State Floral Society offers a Long List of Premiums.

The premium list for the eleventh semi-annual exhibition and rose show of the California State Floral Society, to be held shortly, has just been issued by the committee of arrangements. The committee is composed of Professor Emory E. Smith of Palo Alto, Mrs. Austin Sperry and Mrs. Helen A. A. Cross of this city, Mrs. Amos McCarty of Alameda and Mrs. Orville D. Baldwin of San Francisco.

The premium list contains the classes and five special exhibits for which awards it to be made. The list is as follows: 1. A bouquet of cut flowers. There are twenty-one premiums offered to amateurs, varying in amounts from \$3 to \$10. In the list are included roses, carnations, pelargoniums, geraniums, pansies, clematis, sweet peas and tuberoses flowering plants. There are thirteen premiums offered to professionals in this class.

Class B includes plants. There are ten prizes for amateurs and eight for professionals. Begonias, ferns, cacti, flowering foliage and decorative plants all come in for prizes.

Class C includes plants. There are ten prizes for amateurs and eight for professionals. Begonias, ferns, cacti, flowering foliage and decorative plants all come in for prizes.

Class D includes plants. There are ten prizes for amateurs and eight for professionals. Begonias, ferns, cacti, flowering foliage and decorative plants all come in for prizes.

Class E includes plants. There are ten prizes for amateurs and eight for professionals. Begonias, ferns, cacti, flowering foliage and decorative plants all come in for prizes.

Class F includes plants. There are ten prizes for amateurs and eight for professionals. Begonias, ferns, cacti, flowering foliage and decorative plants all come in for prizes.

Class G includes plants. There are ten prizes for amateurs and eight for professionals. Begonias, ferns, cacti, flowering foliage and decorative plants all come in for prizes.

Class H includes plants. There are ten prizes for amateurs and eight for professionals. Begonias, ferns, cacti, flowering foliage and decorative plants all come in for prizes.

Class I includes plants. There are ten prizes for amateurs and eight for professionals. Begonias, ferns, cacti, flowering foliage and decorative plants all come in for prizes.

Class J includes plants. There are ten prizes for amateurs and eight for professionals. Begonias, ferns, cacti, flowering foliage and decorative plants all come in for prizes.

Class K includes plants. There are ten prizes for amateurs and eight for professionals. Begonias, ferns, cacti, flowering foliage and decorative plants all come in for prizes.

Class L includes plants. There are ten prizes for amateurs and eight for professionals. Begonias, ferns, cacti, flowering foliage and decorative plants all come in for prizes.

Class M includes plants. There are ten prizes for amateurs and eight for professionals. Begonias, ferns, cacti, flowering foliage and decorative plants all come in for prizes.

Class N includes plants. There are ten prizes for amateurs and eight for professionals. Begonias, ferns, cacti, flowering foliage and decorative plants all come in for prizes.

Class O includes plants. There are ten prizes for amateurs and eight for professionals. Begonias, ferns, cacti, flowering foliage and decorative plants all come in for prizes.

Class P includes plants. There are ten prizes for amateurs and eight for professionals. Begonias, ferns, cacti, flowering foliage and decorative plants all come in for prizes.

Class Q includes plants. There are ten prizes for amateurs and eight for professionals. Begonias, ferns, cacti, flowering foliage and decorative plants all come in for prizes.

Class R includes plants. There are ten prizes for amateurs and eight for professionals. Begonias, ferns, cacti, flowering foliage and decorative plants all come in for prizes.

Class S includes plants. There are ten prizes for amateurs and eight for professionals. Begonias, ferns, cacti, flowering foliage and decorative plants all come in for prizes.

Class T includes plants. There are ten prizes for amateurs and eight for professionals. Begonias, ferns, cacti, flowering foliage and decorative plants all come in for prizes.

## NEW TO-DAY-AMUSEMENTS.

STOCKWELL'S THEATER.  
S. F. A. Co. Lessees. LEONARD GROVER Manager  
Last Weeks of the Brilliantly Popular Season!  
LEONARD GROVER'S  
Powerful Domestic Drama.

THE REMARKABLE HISTORY OF LISPER.  
Superb Scenery and a Great Cast.  
LEONARD GROVER JR.  
As the Crushed Tragedian.

Next Week—CAD, THE TOMBOY.  
LAST WEEKS AT THE STOCKWELL OF THE Popular Prices—10c, 15c, 25c, 35c, 50c.  
Last Popular Matinees Saturday and Sunday.

Mrs. Ernestine Keeling Proprietor & Manager  
TO-NIGHT ONE WEEK ONLY  
Superb Production Genie's Tameful Opera,  
NANON  
Turkish Theater. Royal Marchionette.  
Mystic Illusions! Foster's Tameful Grotto!

Monday, March 25—H. M. S. PINAFORE.  
In Preparation—LITTLE ROBINSON CRUSOE.  
Look Out for PRINCESS NICOTINE.  
Popular Prices—25c and 50c.

MECHANICS' PAVILION.  
MONSTER  
MUSICAL FESTIVAL  
AND  
PROMENADE FAIR!  
AMERICAN CONCERT BAND!  
ALFRED RONCOVIERI, Director.

TO-NIGHT  
GRAND PROGRAMME OF IL-  
LUSTRATED MUSIC.  
ADDED FEATURES:  
Turkish Theater. Royal Marchionette.  
Mystic Illusions! Foster's Tameful Grotto!

</







## MAY ENJOIN THE WATER COMPANY.

MAYOR SUTRO WILL TAKE THE COURSE IF LAKE MERCED WATER IS USED.

SOME HARMLESS BACTERIA.

DR. SPENCER SAYS THAT THE LAGUNA CONTAINS NO DANGEROUS MICROBES.

Mayor Sutro has fully made up his mind to invoke the aid of the Grand Jury in his efforts to show that the water of Laguna de la Merced is not fit for the use of the inhabitants of San Francisco.

"I see that there is no use looking for relief from this Board of Health," he said after the close of yesterday's meeting of the board. "The members admit that the hog and cattle ranches along the streams flowing into the lake are likely to be detrimental to the purity of the lake, and yet they come up serenely and say that they don't care anything about the bacteriological experts in the world. I know from what I have seen that the water of that lake is bad, and I consider it a crime for the Spring Valley Water Company to furnish it to the people of San Francisco. Therefore I shall go before the Grand Jury and try to induce the members to visit the lake with me, and see for their own eyes the filth and slime that every rain washes into the lake in large quantities."

"In case the jury declines to indict the managers of the company I shall wait until the corporation begins to pump water out of the lake and then I will sue the aid of the courts, get out an injunction against them, and make the public see through the evidence adduced that this water is in a good cause, and that they are taking their lives in their hands every time they drink Spring Valley water."

The proceedings of the board were a surprise to the Mayor in more ways than one, for not only did the body fail to condemn the waters of the lake, but they placed it in the light of being one of the best supplies of water belonging to the Spring Valley Company.

After a mass of routine business had been disposed of, the Mayor drew a document from his pocket, saying:

"I recently made a visit to Lake Merced in company with the Board of Supervisors and members of this board, and from what I saw there I hold that, independent of chemical and bacteriological examinations, which may show all sorts of bacteria, the waters of that lake are unfit for human use."

Dr. Spencer's report is here. I have had it for several days, and up to the present moment have not made one word of it public. The secretary then read the report, which, after explaining that the author was not a chemist by profession and had no special knowledge of the chemical analysis of the water called for by the board, went on to give the results of the examination of the samples of water from the lake. The gist of the report, stripped of its medical terminology, was that the water was found in each sample, none were of a character calculated to produce disease, and that the water was as good as the average. A fourth sample furnished him by Dr. Regensburger was declared to contain bacteria of the pus-producing variety, dangerous only when placed under the skin through wounds or abrasions. The report closed with quotations from bacteriological authorities, calculated to show that lake water was less liable to be dangerous than river water, and that all water was more or less impregnated with bacteria.

"I don't care if a thousand experts say that water is fit to drink," broke in the Mayor excitedly as the secretary finished. "I know it is not. This powerful corporation is getting \$1,700,000 per year out of this city and furnishing it with filthy, poisonous water. I am going to see whether the Grand Jury and the courts will not take this matter up and treat the Spring Valley Water Company as it deserves. It has used money to gain its ends. Corrupt business is rampant wherever its interests are concerned. I have been elected Mayor of San Francisco and I propose to do my duty as such, no matter whose toes I tread on. I denounce the Spring Valley, as I have the octopus, and I shall not rest until the people of San Francisco get full justice."

"Look at the way the last Legislature bowed to the dictates of the corporations. The members of that body call you to order, Mr. Chairman," broke in Dr. Mays. "We are speaking of water just at present."

"I stand corrected," said the Mayor. "You will find that all water supplies contain bacteria," said Dr. Regensburger. "Of course there is no excuse for the hog ranches on the watershed of Laguna de la Merced, but I understand that these are to be immediately removed, and I do not see why we should discuss the water of Lake Merced when other water is just as bad. It cannot be helped, and the only sure remedy I know of is to boil the water before drinking it."

"It seems to me to be all wrong," said Dr. Mays, "to let the impression get abroad that the water supply of San Francisco is bad."

In my opinion we have a magnificent body of good water in Lake Merced. Of course the water contains bacteria—all water does—but Dr. Koch, the eminent bacteriological authority, says that the character of bacteria described by Dr. Regensburger are not only harmless but are actually beneficial to the water, and will not destroy the kind that breed disease. I cannot see where the danger of contamination comes in from Lake Merced, and I believe it is as good a body of water as can be found in the country. I understand that the Spring Valley Water Company has already had plans drawn to dig a tunnel through the hills to carry the waters of Colma Creek into the city. This will obviate even fancied dangers from this source."

"However, in order to expedite matters I wish to offer a resolution that the Spring Valley Water Company be directed to produce at once to the Grand Jury the water of Colma Creek into the ocean. That will settle the whole business."

"And I move to amend," said the Mayor, "that this board condemn the water of Lake Merced until the company has finished the tunnel and so diverted the water."

Silence reigned and no one came to the chairman's rescue by seconding the amendment.

"Won't some one second this matter?" said the Mayor. "Well, then it fails."

A moment later, when the secretary was stating the original resolution, he continued: "I want to see you gentlemen on record on this question."

"This is carrying your authority altogether too far," exclaimed Dr. Regensburger, springing to his feet. "You have no right to ask a vote on an amendment that has not been seconded."

"All right," returned the Mayor, "I'll drop it, but you may rest assured that the public will understand the stand you have taken on this matter."

"You stop you to stop casting reflections on myself and the other members of this board," said Dr. Regensburger excitedly. "The public will understand us, and it already understands you."

"The slight provocation and cast reflections that you have no right to cast. The public will understand both sides of this question."

"I cast no slurs," replied the Mayor. "Yes you did," returned the angry doctor. "Well, I did not intend to do so," replied the Mayor, and the matter was dropped. The original motion was carried, Mayor

Sutro voting no and explaining his action by saying that he was against the motion because his amendment had not been seconded.

Dr. Spencer's report was placed on file, as was a communication from George T. Gaden, the Mayor's expert, who had investigated the Lake Merced watershed, and reported that the hog and cattle ranches were there as had been represented. He thought the lake should be condemned. In reference to his report, Dr. Regensburger offered a resolution to the effect that the authorities of San Mateo and San Francisco counties should be notified of the nuisances along Colma Creek and requested to abate them at once, according to the law.

This was carried and the meeting adjourned.

THEY REFUSED TO INDIOT.

The United States Grand Jury considered the Case Trivial.

The United States Grand Jury refused to find a true bill against Michael Maginnis, charged with committing an assault upon a United States Custom-house officer, yesterday, so he was discharged from custody.

The prisoner was formerly a fireman on the Pacific Mail Company's steamer Acapulco, and several months ago he got into altercation with Inspector John T. Foley. He refused to be searched, and when Foley persisted a free fight followed. Maginnis was arrested and had a hearing before United States Commissioner Heacock. The Judge considered that there was cause and discharged the prisoner. United States Marshal Baldwin and the United States District Attorney thought differently, however, and persisted in presenting the case to the Grand Jury. The jurors refused to indict, and at the same time the foreman declared it was a pity that such trivial matters had to be brought before them.

## DAVID WILLIAMSON GONE.

HE WAS AN OFFICER OF THE CALIFORNIA VOLUNTEERS.

A PIONEER NEWSPAPER MAN WELL KNOWN TO CITY AND STATE.

David J. Williamson, better known as Colonel Williamson, one of the pioneer newspaper men of this State, died on Tuesday last after an illness of several years. He came to this city from New York in 1853, when a boy of 16, and was a fellow-passenger on the steamship with Barclay Henley. He engaged in newspaper work on the old Herald, afterward taking a place with the Sun, and for a brief period was connected with the Wild West, one of the early illustrated journals.

Mr. Williamson held the office of secretary of the State Senate for the years 1858-59, 1859-60, 1860-61. His popularity was shown from the fact that he received votes from all parties for that office during the last term which he served. In 1861 he was appointed regimental quartermaster, Fourth Infantry, California Volunteers. Subsequently President Johnson made him assistant quartermaster United States Volunteers. At the close of the war he was not mustered out, but remained in the service until 1867, when he was tendered a lieutenant in the regular army, but declined it.

In 1870 he was appointed Consul-General at Callao, Peru. Four years later he was transferred to Valparaiso, Chile, and was subsequently made Charge d'Affaires of the American legation at Santiago. Ill health forced him to resign from the consular office in 1878, just when he had been tendered the office of Consul-General at Melbourne.

Colonel Williamson suffered from a complication of ills, due to an attack of rheumatism contracted while in the service of the army.

Colonel Williamson was a Mason and one of the early members of California Commandery No. 1, also of the Knights Templar and Society of California Volunteers. He married Anna Bromley, eldest daughter of George T. Bromley, in Sacramento in 1864. She died in 1868, leaving two children, David and Minnie. The latter resided with her father at the time of his death; the former is a resident of Alameda. Besides his son and daughter, Colonel Williamson leaves two little grandchildren to mourn his loss.

## AMONG THE LABOR UNIONS.

Debs to Be Given a Reception—Carpenters May Strike.

Eugene Debs, the leader of the A. R. U., who is now on a lecturing tour, will be tendered a reception Tuesday next by the labor organizations of this city. This was decided at the meeting Sunday night of the Labor Council. In addition to the action to be taken by the federation, a number of other organizations not strictly in the labor line will participate.

The unemployed will be represented, a permanent organization having been formed with the following officers: Walter Joyer, president; C. C. Hargerty, vice-president; A. J. Ford, recording secretary; R. T. McLaughlin, corresponding secretary; S. McLeary, financial secretary; W. H. Hill, treasurer, and John Gogan, sergeant-at-arms.

The object of the organization of the unemployed is to secure work for all those upon the register. It has been decided that only such persons as are citizens of the United States and residents of San Francisco for one year shall be entitled to registration. Some time ago an effort was made to secure a contract for grading at Fort Point, but upon investigation it was found that without capital the work could be done, as tools were not to be had. Now it is proposed to secure from the valley railroad management a contract to do a portion of the grading, the tools for the work to be furnished by the road, or by a contractor with whom the organization expects to make arrangements. A committee of the unemployed has the matter in hand and reports progress.

A circular has been issued by the district councils of the carpenters' unions for a mass-meeting to be held in the Turk-street Temple, 115 Turk street, Saturday evening, April 6. The object of the meeting is to approve the condition of trade. There are four unions comprising the council. One organization, known as the Amalgamated Union, is composed of German woodworkers, who do not affiliate with the local men.

Theodore C. Guy Lathrop, who is financial secretary of local union No. 483, there are 2200 carpenters in the city. Of that number 1500 are employed at wages ranging from \$1.75 to \$2.25 per day. This is about ten per cent less than was paid previously to the building of the Midwinter Fair structures. The carpenters look upon the fair as one of the causes for the present rate of wages, as the advertisements for the prolonged fair brought hundreds of carpenters here who have been unable to get away. From the present condition of affairs it is more than likely a general demand will be made for an increase of wages, and should that be refused a strike will follow.

Money has been received from Eastern unions to back the effort about to be made here, but whether definite steps will be taken this summer will be decided after the annual meeting on Tuesday next.

District Organizer E. L. Malsbury has been looking into the matter and has gathered data, which will be presented to the unions this week.

In order that funds may be raised by the local unions for use in case of a strike a picnic is to be given next Sunday at Harbor View Park. All the proceeds will go into the general fund, thus lessening the demands upon the Eastern unions.

## THIS IS A NEW VOTING MACHINE.

THE INVENTION OF SOLOMON DUCAS, A RESIDENT OF THIS CITY.

HOW IT RECORDS BALLOTS.

TO SHOW RESULTS TEN MINUTES AFTER THE POLLS ARE CLOSED.

"I am not a practical machinist," said Solomon Ducas of 11 Montgomery street yesterday, "but I do something in the mechanical line, and as a result of my tinkering have evolved a machine which I call a 'voting machine,' and am firmly of the opinion that it will meet the wants that are required to record a correct count of votes for each candidate and overcome the objections that have been presented against other machines."

The machine is 2 feet 6 inches in length, 8 inches wide and 11 inches high. Each machine is calculated to show on its face the names of 100 candidates. Opposite each name is a spindle numbered from 1 to 100 consecutively. Within certain lines, in which are the names of the candidates for a given office, there is the title of the office, and under each name is a concealed register having a numerical capacity of 100. This is connected with a ratchet wheel that can, by means of an adjustable screw be set to correspond to the number of candidates for each office. In connection with these wheels there are bars that swing on stanchions. Each of these bars

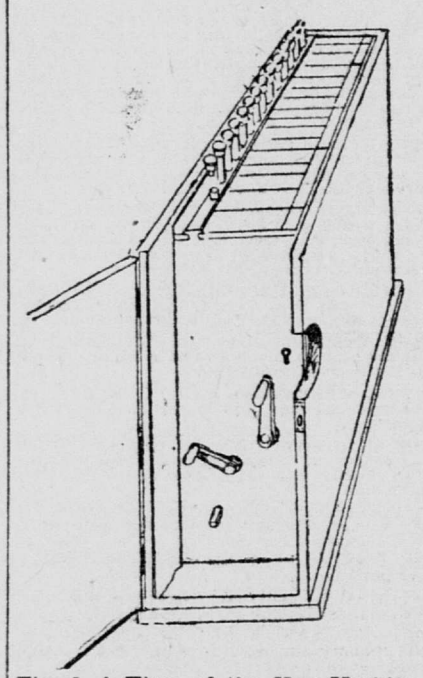


Fig. 1—A View of the New Machine.

are equal in length to the space occupied by the names of the candidates for each office.

At one end of the machine is an inner door through which protrude shafts to which are affixed cranks, one of which works an eccentric that sets the machine for each voter who presents himself. The

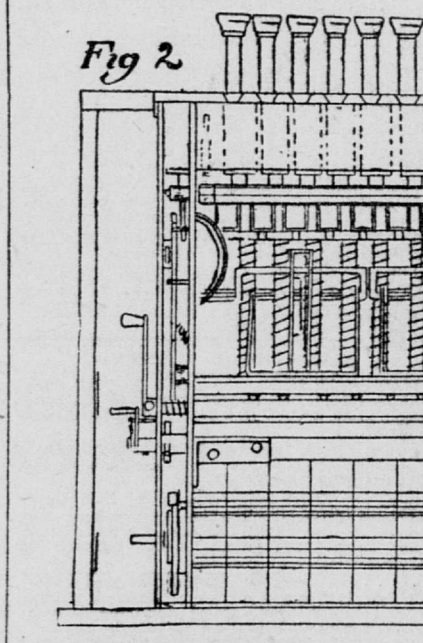


FIG. 2—A VIEW OF THE INTERIOR OF THE MACHINE.

spindles rest on springs and the lower end pass through a perforated plate, and when pressed reach a roll of paper at the bottom of the machine. Outside of the inner there is an outer one, and between the two is an automatic register connected with the eccentric that registers only the number of votes cast for each candidate. The cranks visible when the machine is in operation. Underneath the bars depressed when a spindle is pushed down is a strong cord that forms a saddle in which each bar rests.

"This machine is one that can be operated by any one possessed of the slightest degree of intelligence," said Mr. Ducas, "and presents no complication to the voter. All he has to do is to press the spindle opposite the name of the candidate he wishes to vote for and the machine does the rest. That is, it registers on the individual register the number of votes cast for that particular candidate. The moment he has pressed a spindle the bottom punctures a hole in the paper on the roll, and the spindles opposite other candidates for the same office are locked, so that no man could vote for two or more candidates for the same office. The string under the bars has just enough slack to allow one spindle to do its work, but if both should be pressed at one time this string would prevent either from making a record."

"When the polls are closed the machine is taken from the box and turned over to those who are to keep tally. The plate which conceals the individual registers is removed, and the vote cast for each candidate is shown and called off by the number on the spindle opposite. Then the person having the key of the inner door opens it and removes the roll, which is the official record. On each line of punctures there is a figure that corresponds with that on the spindle. These punctures must agree with the figures on the registers. Then, there is connected with each office a small bell which will ring when a voter who wishes to deposit a vote for a person whose name does not appear on the printed list. He can drop his ticket in it, and when he does he locks the spindles."

"I claim for this," said the inventor, "pointing to his contrivance, 'that it will prevent fraud and give the result of the vote within ten minutes after the polls are closed. Each machine can be built for about \$50 and I have so much confidence in it that I am willing to build enough to meet the requirements of this city at a general election and present them to the authorities, if they will give me the amount

that their use will save the taxpayers in two elections."

Mr. Ducas has had one machine built of brass, but is now having one built of steel. He has made all the arrangements to have his invention patented.

## A ROWING REGATTA.

The South End Club Arranges for Three Events.

The South End Rowing Club will give a rowing regatta at El Campo on Decoration day. There will be three races. The first will be for the junior class amateur championship of the Pacific Coast for a four-oared barge, distance one and a half miles with a turn.

The second event will be for the amateur single scull championship, for a distance of one and a half miles with a turn.

A four-oared barge race for one and a half miles with a turn will close the series. This race will be for the amateur championship of the coast for the senior class. The entries will close on May 15. The first race will be called at 11:30 a. m., May 30.

## NEW PILOT COMMISSION.

Installation of Messrs. Mayo, Caduc and Hackett.

The new Board of Pilot Commissioners were installed yesterday afternoon. Messrs. Caduc, Mayo and Hackett, entering upon their new duties immediately. Although three Commissioners have been appointed there were only two retiring officials to tender them the office. Captain Young died in last December and his place remained vacant until Governor Hudd appointed the new board.

Captain J. H. Bruce called the meeting to order, and after he and Captain Trask had transacted the routine business they turned over the office to the new Commissioners. The latter appointed Alfred Murphy secretary and then adjourned.

## DIRECTORS WITHOUT SHARES.

WATERHOUSE'S PECULIAR POSITION IN THE PEOPLE'S HOME BANK.

WHY HIS NOTE FOR \$10,000 IS NOW WORTH NOTHING AT ALL.

The suit of the Pacific Bank and S. G. Murphy to obtain possession of a note for \$10,000, made by Columbus Waterhouse, and originally deposited in the Pacific Bank, is the means of throwing more light upon the interesting financial management of the Pine-street institution before it finally went to the wall.

The suit in question was originally commenced by S. G. Murphy to recover from Mr. Waterhouse the amount of the note, which, he alleged, had been assigned to him. Soon after this suit was commenced the Pacific Bank entered the case as an intervenor and claimed the note and its value, the one from Murphy and the other from Waterhouse, claiming that the note had never been assigned to Murphy and that he was not legally entitled to its value. In his answers to Murphy and the Pacific, which were filed yesterday, Waterhouse tells an interesting story as to how the note was made and placed in the Pacific Bank.

In October, 1888, he says, Dick McDonald wanted him to become a director in the People's Home Savings Bank, and to qualify him for the position he issued to Waterhouse several shares of the People's Home Bank stock. For these shares he paid nothing whatever. Soon after that, an accommodation to the Pacific Bank, he drew up a note for \$10,000 in favor of the Pacific Bank, and deposited the same in the bank without, however, reserving any consideration for the note. To secure this phantom bit of paper, he indorsed over to the bank the fictitious shares of stock

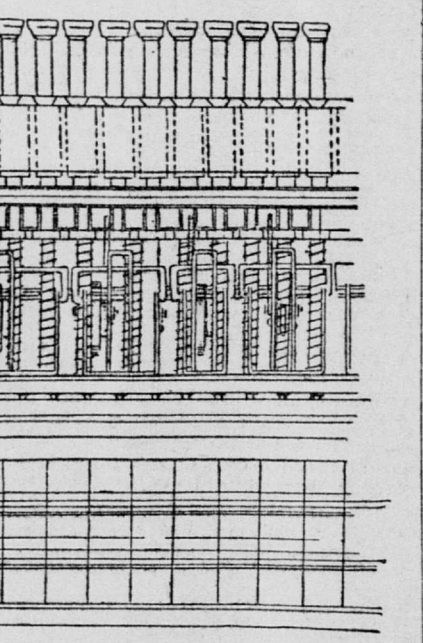


FIG. 2—A VIEW OF THE INTERIOR OF THE MACHINE.

which he held to qualify him for a directorship in the People's Home Bank, and for which he had never paid a cent. This assigning of the stock to the bank, he says in his answer, was for the purpose of securing the ownership of McDonald in the shares of stock should Waterhouse die.

The agreement between them, Waterhouse says, was that the bank should give up the stock to him, and he would call on to pay the bank, but was to allow it to lie in the bank and help swell its assets. The dividends which were paid on the stock he was supposed to hold were paid back into the bank as interest on the note, but whether it went to Dick McDonald's private account, or into the bank funds, he professes not to know. He could have canceled the note at any time by giving up the shares, but he never assigned the stock to the People's Home Bank, and the McDonalds wanted him to continue in the position, and so he allowed the matter to stand as it was.

In October, 1892, he says, he renewed the note, because the bank said if he did not the statute of limitations would mix the matter up, and it is this later note that is the subject of the present controversy.

Murphy has possession of the note, and says that it was assigned to him some months after the bank closed its doors. Under what peculiar circumstances this was done, to the detriment of other creditors, is not stated. The contention of the Pacific Bank is that it never assigned the note to Murphy, and Waterhouse makes a general denial of all allegations and tells the foregoing story to show that the note is worth nothing.

## A JURY'S DECISION REVERSED.

A Double-End Cable-Car Is Not an Invention.

The suit of John Hammond vs. the Stockton Combined Harvester and Agricultural Works was decided in favor of the defendants in the United States Circuit Court by Judge McKenna yesterday. The plaintiff sought damages for the infringement of a patented design for a double-end cable-car, similar to those in use on the California-street road. On December 20, 1894, the plaintiff gave a verdict in favor of Hammond, but Judge McKenna granted a new trial, and yesterday reversed the decision of the jury, on the ground that the plaintiff's design was not an invention. Hammond's case was brought to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals.

"WHEEZING" in children is soon cured by the famous Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup.

## REPORTING THE REAL PHILADELPHIA.

THE STATE BOARD OF HEALTH PREPARING TO MAKE ANTI-TOXINE.

TO BUY GOOD HORSES NEXT.

THE WORK WILL BE COMMENCED AT ONCE AT THE NEW VETERINARY COLLEGE.

California will have home-made anti-toxine in pretty short order now. The State Board of Health is already at work spending the \$6000 given it by the Legislature, and which must last two years.

The money is to be spent and the anti-toxine made by the new veterinary department of the State University, under the direction of the board, and the general plan of what is to be done is already formulated. Dr. Winslow Anderson, vice-president of the San Francisco member of the board, will naturally be most directly concerned in the management of the enterprise, and he told yesterday what was to be done.

It requires some time to make anti-toxine, and the board has first ordered a supply of ready-made anti-toxine from the East, as a precaution for the benefit of the State. Several dozen vials will be here in a week or two, and will be divided among the members of the State Board of Health for distribution in their respective regions when the need arises. It will be given away, so that the life-saving remedy will not cost the poor anything, unless the attending physician adds a charge for giving it.

The \$6000 for two years is a very small sum, but most of the work will cost nothing, and this manufacture on a large scale is not necessary for California. The Legislature simply substituted the money for anti-toxine that was paid for a lawyer for the board and would not give any more. Dr. Anderson says that it will save thousands of lives in California in time, and in ten years it ought to stamp out the disease. California is the first State in the Union to take up the manufacture and giving away of the new diphtheria cure. In New York it is being done by the city, which appropriated \$30,000 for the Board of Health there.

The first actual step in preparing for the work of making anti-toxine has been done. The board has under way from both Dr. Behring's laboratory in Germany and Roux's in Paris a supply of the pure toxine cultures. This stuff is not the remedy, but the pure diphtheria poison itself. It is both the Löffler's bacilli, the cause of diphtheria, and the toxines or poisons which they produce. These cultures have been tested there in guinea pigs and are warranted to produce first-class diphtheria and to be absolutely free from any other microbe. This poison is to be used in giving diphtheria, and nothing else, to the horses from whose blood the anti-toxine will be taken.

The French and German cultures will be kept distinct for experiment. There will be a dozen little tubes full of diphtheria from each place and there will be enough to use on four horses.

The next thing, according to Dr. Anderson, will be to buy three or four healthy horses in the prime of their life, and the veterinary professors will be competent to pick out sound animals. Then there must be a place to keep them. That will be the model stable for a hygienic standpoint. It will probably be in some convenient suburban place. Dr. Bowhill, dean of the college faculty, will be the chief actual worker and superintendent of the work.

When the stable, horses and toxines are ready the horses will be inoculated with the poison in a weak or attenuated form. In the horse's blood the natural process of nature will develop more strength. The process will be repeated for three or four months, when the horse's blood will resist any quantity of Löffler's bacteria and their poisons. The horse will be "immune" and his blood will have developed its highest power of immunity. The diphtheria will be harmless in that fortified blood. A little of this blood will at once do the same work in the human system.

It took six months to work a horse's blood up to this effect, and it will take four months. Now it is done in four months. All this time the horse will be cared for as if he were another Ormonde. In fact the care and supervision of the horses will be the most expensive thing in the whole process. When the time comes Dr. Bowhill, watched and helped with interest by a lot of doctors and professors, will draw between one and two quarts of blood from the horse's neck and take it to the laboratory of the college at Post and Fillmore streets. When the blood coagulates the white serum will be drawn off, carefully protected from contact with bacteria of all kinds. The fluid part of the blood will be the anti-toxine without further preparation except the putting of it in sterilized bottles and possibly adding a very little harmless preservative. It will be ready for injection into the human being.

There will really be much to be carefully done, however. In the first place it will be tested on guinea pigs. Then for practical purposes the blood will be attenuated into different strengths, measured by "units of immunity." It will be examined and worked with more or less powerful microscopes, and it will be put up in little sterilized vials.

When the horse has given up a half gallon or so of his blood for humanity he will be well, but with good blood he will soon be all right, and if everything has worked well he will be sold for nearly as much as cost.

"I expect that we shall be ready to make the first inoculation in about four weeks," said Dr. Anderson yesterday. "We propose to give away the anti-toxine that the poor people have the benefit of it. We decided that a scientific veterinarian was the one to do this work. It also requires an expert bacteriologist, and Dr. Bowhill, the dean of the faculty, is such a man."

## AUCTION OF REAL ESTATE.

Mission and Outside Properties Sold Under the Hammer.

A satisfactory auction sale of city real estate was held yesterday by Shainwald, Buckbee & Co. As many as twelve pieces of property were sold as follows:

Lot on the northeast corner of Twenty-sixth and York streets, 25,500 feet, \$10,200; lot on Twenty-sixth street, adjoining 25,500, \$7,500; six lots on California avenue, 90,243 feet to Precita avenue, \$625 to \$875 each; lot on the northwest corner of Dolores and Liberty streets, 27x105, \$3,500; cottage of four rooms at 204 Liberty street, and at 25x114, \$1,500; two lots on Liberty street between Dolores and Guerrero, each 25x114, \$1,600 and \$1,615; lots Nos. 111 and 111 1/2 Liberty street, containing 10,000 sq. ft. each, \$1,000 each; lot 30x114, \$3,025; lot 40x30 on Francisco street near Kearny, with old improvements, \$3,000; block bounded by Twenty-ninth, Duncan, Fowler and Stanford heights avenue, containing fifty-four lots, \$13,600; block bounded by Thirtieth, Clark, Twin Peaks and Lincoln streets, forty-six lots, \$2,200; block bounded by Thirty-third, Kent, Stanton and Stanford heights avenue, forty-six lots, \$2,700. The two last sales were subject to approval of the owner.

One of the Designers. Patrick Murphy, a hard-looking character, was arrested on Tuesday night by Policeman Harry Reynolds and booked at the City Prison yesterday for having burglars' tools in his possession. Reynolds found him hiding in the

brush opposite the residence of Mrs. Elizabeth Hawley at Buena Vista avenue and Haight street. Burglars had made several attempts to break into the lady's house, as detailed in Tuesday's Call, and Reynolds had been on the lookout for them. When Murphy was searched a "jiminy" and other burglars' tools were found in his pockets. The police think he intended to break into Mrs. Hawley's house.

## NOW WITH HER FATHER.

Elsie Ayers, Who Eloped From Petaluma, Found by Detective Anthony. Elsie Ayers, the young girl who eloped from Petaluma with a man named Bowman, was found in a lodging-house on Ellis street yesterday afternoon by Detective Anthony and taken to her father at the American Exchange Hotel. The father and daughter left last evening for Ventura, where he has a livery business.

The girl had been living with her grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. S. D. Gale, at Petaluma. Bowman was a hanger-on with the Eunice Goodrich Theatrical Company, and while in Petaluma he met the girl and induced her to elope with him.

They came to the city on Sunday and took rooms in an Ellis-street lodging-house. He showed her a piece of paper, on which he had written that they were man and wife, which, in her innocence, she accepted as sufficient. On Monday he deserted her, leaving her penniless.

She learned that he had some friends among the company at the Alcazar, and went there. She told her story, and they had made arrangements to send her home when Detective Anthony found her.

Another Opium Seizure. The customs authorities made another seizure of opium at Chinatown yesterday. Surety English is not sure, however, whether he can hold the stuff or not until after an expert examination. Over 1200 tins were seized, but they were all stamped, it looks on the surface as though they were really opium. The stamped and four years old, and therein lies the suspicious circumstance.

## THEY HONORED THEIR DEAD.

THE FUNERAL OF PIONEER HENRY SCHRODER VERY LARGELY ATTENDED.

THE SCHUTZEN VEREIN AND THE ODD FELLOWS FOLLOW THE REMAINS TO THE GRAVE.

Under a wreath of roses and violets and lilies the casket containing the body of Henry Schroder, who died last Monday, was yesterday conveyed to its last resting place in Odd Fellows' Cemetery. A hundred carriages containing relatives and friends, with several hundred Schutzen Verein and brother Odd Fellows, followed the remains to the grave.

The funeral services were held at California Hall, Rev. J. H. Buehler, rector of St. Paul's Church, officiating. The services were held at a beautiful tribute to the worth of the deceased as a citizen, his gentleness as a father and his love as a husband. He said that Mr. Schroder had been identified with innumerable public enterprises, and his death would be keenly felt in many directions.

To Chopin's "Marche Funebre," played by Ritter's Military band, the procession marched to the cemetery. First came the Schutzen Verein, followed by the Odd Fellows and a line of carriages nearly a mile in length. The San Francisco Schutzen Verein marched with arms reversed.

The services at the grave were simple, consisting of a brief talk



NEW RULES RELATING TO THAT CLASS OF RAILROAD MEN. MANY IMPORTANT CHANGES.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC INTRODUCES THE MILEAGE SYSTEM OF PAYMENTS.

The troubles of the Southern Pacific Company with its engineers have been settled upon the basis of the following mileage pay. In addition is given a large number of new rules and regulations relating to engineers, all of which take effect on April 1:

Section 1. On all parts of the system, excepting between points as noted in section 2, the standard rate for passenger service, eight or ten wheel engines, 100 miles or less, \$3.50; over 100 miles, 3.5 cents per mile.

Section 2. Between Los Angeles and Bakersfield on the San Joaquin division, between Sacramento and Truckee on the Sacramento division, between Truckee and Ashland on the Shasta division, between Ashland and Oregon on the Oregon division, the standard day and night's pay of an engineer shall be: In passenger service, 8 or 10 wheel engines, 100 miles or less, \$4.50; over 100 miles, 4.5 cents per mile; in freight service, 8 or 10 wheel engines, 100 miles or less, \$4.70; over 100 miles, 4.7 cents per mile.

Section 3. Between the following named points, mileage in excess of actual distance between said points will be allowed, viz:

| BETWEEN:                    | Actual Mileage. | Allowed Mileage. |
|-----------------------------|-----------------|------------------|
| Passenger Service.          |                 |                  |
| Red Bluff and Dunsmuir.     | 97              | 105              |
| Bakersfield and Mojave.     | 68              | 75               |
| Freight Service.            |                 |                  |
| Truckee and Truckee.        | 129             | 152              |
| Truckee and Truckee.        | 97              | 105              |
| Truckee and Dunsmuir.       | 99              | 108              |
| Truckee and Ashland.        | 107             | 138              |
| Hornbrook and Ashland.      | 36              | 50               |
| Dunsmuir and Ashland.       | 107             | 138              |
| Truckee and Ashland.        | 107             | 138              |
| Bakersfield and Mojave.     | 68              | 75               |
| Mojave and Los Angeles.     | 100             | 105              |
| Los Angeles and Washington. | 70              | 75               |
| Rocklin and Summit.         | 83              | 100              |

Sec. 4. When, from any cause, more engineers are assigned to a certain run than can be run (per actual miles of said run) the mileage of the extra engineers shall be paid in full for each day and night's run, and the mileage of the extra engineers shall be paid in full for each day and night's run, and the mileage of the extra engineers shall be paid in full for each day and night's run.

Sec. 5. When, from any cause, more engineers are assigned to a certain run than can be run (per actual miles of said run) the mileage of the extra engineers shall be paid in full for each day and night's run, and the mileage of the extra engineers shall be paid in full for each day and night's run.

Sec. 6. When, from any cause, more engineers are assigned to a certain run than can be run (per actual miles of said run) the mileage of the extra engineers shall be paid in full for each day and night's run, and the mileage of the extra engineers shall be paid in full for each day and night's run.

Sec. 7. When, from any cause, more engineers are assigned to a certain run than can be run (per actual miles of said run) the mileage of the extra engineers shall be paid in full for each day and night's run, and the mileage of the extra engineers shall be paid in full for each day and night's run.

Sec. 8. When, from any cause, more engineers are assigned to a certain run than can be run (per actual miles of said run) the mileage of the extra engineers shall be paid in full for each day and night's run, and the mileage of the extra engineers shall be paid in full for each day and night's run.

Sec. 9. When, from any cause, more engineers are assigned to a certain run than can be run (per actual miles of said run) the mileage of the extra engineers shall be paid in full for each day and night's run, and the mileage of the extra engineers shall be paid in full for each day and night's run.

Sec. 10. When, from any cause, more engineers are assigned to a certain run than can be run (per actual miles of said run) the mileage of the extra engineers shall be paid in full for each day and night's run, and the mileage of the extra engineers shall be paid in full for each day and night's run.

Sec. 11. When, from any cause, more engineers are assigned to a certain run than can be run (per actual miles of said run) the mileage of the extra engineers shall be paid in full for each day and night's run, and the mileage of the extra engineers shall be paid in full for each day and night's run.

Sec. 12. When, from any cause, more engineers are assigned to a certain run than can be run (per actual miles of said run) the mileage of the extra engineers shall be paid in full for each day and night's run, and the mileage of the extra engineers shall be paid in full for each day and night's run.

Sec. 13. When, from any cause, more engineers are assigned to a certain run than can be run (per actual miles of said run) the mileage of the extra engineers shall be paid in full for each day and night's run, and the mileage of the extra engineers shall be paid in full for each day and night's run.

Sec. 14. When, from any cause, more engineers are assigned to a certain run than can be run (per actual miles of said run) the mileage of the extra engineers shall be paid in full for each day and night's run, and the mileage of the extra engineers shall be paid in full for each day and night's run.

Sec. 15. When, from any cause, more engineers are assigned to a certain run than can be run (per actual miles of said run) the mileage of the extra engineers shall be paid in full for each day and night's run, and the mileage of the extra engineers shall be paid in full for each day and night's run.

Sec. 16. When, from any cause, more engineers are assigned to a certain run than can be run (per actual miles of said run) the mileage of the extra engineers shall be paid in full for each day and night's run, and the mileage of the extra engineers shall be paid in full for each day and night's run.

Sec. 17. When, from any cause, more engineers are assigned to a certain run than can be run (per actual miles of said run) the mileage of the extra engineers shall be paid in full for each day and night's run, and the mileage of the extra engineers shall be paid in full for each day and night's run.

Sec. 18. When, from any cause, more engineers are assigned to a certain run than can be run (per actual miles of said run) the mileage of the extra engineers shall be paid in full for each day and night's run, and the mileage of the extra engineers shall be paid in full for each day and night's run.

Sec. 19. When, from any cause, more engineers are assigned to a certain run than can be run (per actual miles of said run) the mileage of the extra engineers shall be paid in full for each day and night's run, and the mileage of the extra engineers shall be paid in full for each day and night's run.

Sec. 20. When, from any cause, more engineers are assigned to a certain run than can be run (per actual miles of said run) the mileage of the extra engineers shall be paid in full for each day and night's run, and the mileage of the extra engineers shall be paid in full for each day and night's run.

Sec. 21. When, from any cause, more engineers are assigned to a certain run than can be run (per actual miles of said run) the mileage of the extra engineers shall be paid in full for each day and night's run, and the mileage of the extra engineers shall be paid in full for each day and night's run.

Sec. 22. When, from any cause, more engineers are assigned to a certain run than can be run (per actual miles of said run) the mileage of the extra engineers shall be paid in full for each day and night's run, and the mileage of the extra engineers shall be paid in full for each day and night's run.

Sec. 23. When, from any cause, more engineers are assigned to a certain run than can be run (per actual miles of said run) the mileage of the extra engineers shall be paid in full for each day and night's run, and the mileage of the extra engineers shall be paid in full for each day and night's run.

Sec. 24. When, from any cause, more engineers are assigned to a certain run than can be run (per actual miles of said run) the mileage of the extra engineers shall be paid in full for each day and night's run, and the mileage of the extra engineers shall be paid in full for each day and night's run.

Sec. 25. When, from any cause, more engineers are assigned to a certain run than can be run (per actual miles of said run) the mileage of the extra engineers shall be paid in full for each day and night's run, and the mileage of the extra engineers shall be paid in full for each day and night's run.

Sec. 26. When, from any cause, more engineers are assigned to a certain run than can be run (per actual miles of said run) the mileage of the extra engineers shall be paid in full for each day and night's run, and the mileage of the extra engineers shall be paid in full for each day and night's run.

engine crew has been called the engine crew will be paid for each hour that they are held between the time they are called to the engine and the time they are released from the engine.

Sec. 25. When switch engines are sent out on the main line as helpers, they shall be paid for the same mileage as the engine crew, but shall not be paid for the mileage of the engine crew.

Sec. 26. When switch engines are sent out on the main line as helpers, they shall be paid for the same mileage as the engine crew, but shall not be paid for the mileage of the engine crew.

Sec. 27. When switch engines are sent out on the main line as helpers, they shall be paid for the same mileage as the engine crew, but shall not be paid for the mileage of the engine crew.

Sec. 28. When switch engines are sent out on the main line as helpers, they shall be paid for the same mileage as the engine crew, but shall not be paid for the mileage of the engine crew.

Sec. 29. When switch engines are sent out on the main line as helpers, they shall be paid for the same mileage as the engine crew, but shall not be paid for the mileage of the engine crew.

Sec. 30. When switch engines are sent out on the main line as helpers, they shall be paid for the same mileage as the engine crew, but shall not be paid for the mileage of the engine crew.

Sec. 31. When switch engines are sent out on the main line as helpers, they shall be paid for the same mileage as the engine crew, but shall not be paid for the mileage of the engine crew.

Sec. 32. When switch engines are sent out on the main line as helpers, they shall be paid for the same mileage as the engine crew, but shall not be paid for the mileage of the engine crew.

Sec. 33. When switch engines are sent out on the main line as helpers, they shall be paid for the same mileage as the engine crew, but shall not be paid for the mileage of the engine crew.

Sec. 34. When switch engines are sent out on the main line as helpers, they shall be paid for the same mileage as the engine crew, but shall not be paid for the mileage of the engine crew.

Sec. 35. When switch engines are sent out on the main line as helpers, they shall be paid for the same mileage as the engine crew, but shall not be paid for the mileage of the engine crew.

Sec. 36. When switch engines are sent out on the main line as helpers, they shall be paid for the same mileage as the engine crew, but shall not be paid for the mileage of the engine crew.

Sec. 37. When switch engines are sent out on the main line as helpers, they shall be paid for the same mileage as the engine crew, but shall not be paid for the mileage of the engine crew.

Sec. 38. When switch engines are sent out on the main line as helpers, they shall be paid for the same mileage as the engine crew, but shall not be paid for the mileage of the engine crew.

Sec. 39. When switch engines are sent out on the main line as helpers, they shall be paid for the same mileage as the engine crew, but shall not be paid for the mileage of the engine crew.

Sec. 40. When switch engines are sent out on the main line as helpers, they shall be paid for the same mileage as the engine crew, but shall not be paid for the mileage of the engine crew.

Sec. 41. When switch engines are sent out on the main line as helpers, they shall be paid for the same mileage as the engine crew, but shall not be paid for the mileage of the engine crew.

Sec. 42. When switch engines are sent out on the main line as helpers, they shall be paid for the same mileage as the engine crew, but shall not be paid for the mileage of the engine crew.

Sec. 43. When switch engines are sent out on the main line as helpers, they shall be paid for the same mileage as the engine crew, but shall not be paid for the mileage of the engine crew.

Sec. 44. When switch engines are sent out on the main line as helpers, they shall be paid for the same mileage as the engine crew, but shall not be paid for the mileage of the engine crew.

Sec. 45. When switch engines are sent out on the main line as helpers, they shall be paid for the same mileage as the engine crew, but shall not be paid for the mileage of the engine crew.

Sec. 46. When switch engines are sent out on the main line as helpers, they shall be paid for the same mileage as the engine crew, but shall not be paid for the mileage of the engine crew.

Sec. 47. When switch engines are sent out on the main line as helpers, they shall be paid for the same mileage as the engine crew, but shall not be paid for the mileage of the engine crew.

Sec. 48. When switch engines are sent out on the main line as helpers, they shall be paid for the same mileage as the engine crew, but shall not be paid for the mileage of the engine crew.

Sec. 49. When switch engines are sent out on the main line as helpers, they shall be paid for the same mileage as the engine crew, but shall not be paid for the mileage of the engine crew.

Sec. 50. When switch engines are sent out on the main line as helpers, they shall be paid for the same mileage as the engine crew, but shall not be paid for the mileage of the engine crew.

Sec. 51. When switch engines are sent out on the main line as helpers, they shall be paid for the same mileage as the engine crew, but shall not be paid for the mileage of the engine crew.

Sec. 52. When switch engines are sent out on the main line as helpers, they shall be paid for the same mileage as the engine crew, but shall not be paid for the mileage of the engine crew.

Sec. 53. When switch engines are sent out on the main line as helpers, they shall be paid for the same mileage as the engine crew, but shall not be paid for the mileage of the engine crew.

Sec. 54. When switch engines are sent out on the main line as helpers, they shall be paid for the same mileage as the engine crew, but shall not be paid for the mileage of the engine crew.

Sec. 55. When switch engines are sent out on the main line as helpers, they shall be paid for the same mileage as the engine crew, but shall not be paid for the mileage of the engine crew.

Sec. 56. When switch engines are sent out on the main line as helpers, they shall be paid for the same mileage as the engine crew, but shall not be paid for the mileage of the engine crew.

Sec. 57. When switch engines are sent out on the main line as helpers, they shall be paid for the same mileage as the engine crew, but shall not be paid for the mileage of the engine crew.

Sec. 58. When switch engines are sent out on the main line as helpers, they shall be paid for the same mileage as the engine crew, but shall not be paid for the mileage of the engine crew.

Sec. 59. When switch engines are sent out on the main line as helpers, they shall be paid for the same mileage as the engine crew, but shall not be paid for the mileage of the engine crew.

Sec. 60. When switch engines are sent out on the main line as helpers, they shall be paid for the same mileage as the engine crew, but shall not be paid for the mileage of the engine crew.

Sec. 61. When switch engines are sent out on the main line as helpers, they shall be paid for the same mileage as the engine crew, but shall not be paid for the mileage of the engine crew.

block 12, lots 23 and 24, block 18, College Home-Street, \$10.

block 12, lots 23 and 24, block 18, College Home-Street, \$10.

block 12, lots 23 and 24, block 18, College Home-Street, \$10.

block 12, lots 23 and 24, block 18, College Home-Street, \$10.

block 12, lots 23 and 24, block 18, College Home-Street, \$10.

block 12, lots 23 and 24, block 18, College Home-Street, \$10.

block 12, lots 23 and 24, block 18, College Home-Street, \$10.

block 12, lots 23 and 24, block 18, College Home-Street, \$10.

block 12, lots 23 and 24, block 18, College Home-Street, \$10.

block 12, lots 23 and 24, block 18, College Home-Street, \$10.

block 12, lots 23 and 24, block 18, College Home-Street, \$10.

block 12, lots 23 and 24, block 18, College Home-Street, \$10.

block 12, lots 23 and 24, block 18, College Home-Street, \$10.

block 12, lots 23 and 24, block 18, College Home-Street, \$10.

block 12, lots 23 and 24, block 18, College Home-Street, \$10.

block 12, lots 23 and 24, block 18, College Home-Street, \$10.

block 12, lots 23 and 24, block 18, College Home-Street, \$10.

block 12, lots 23 and 24, block 18, College Home-Street, \$10.

block 12, lots 23 and 24, block 18, College Home-Street, \$10.

block 12, lots 23 and 24, block 18, College Home-Street, \$10.

block 12, lots 23 and 24, block 18, College Home-Street, \$10.

block 12, lots 23 and 24, block 18, College Home-Street, \$10.

block 12, lots 23 and 24, block 18, College Home-Street, \$10.

block 12, lots 23 and 24, block 18, College Home-Street, \$10.

block 12, lots 23 and 24, block 18, College Home-Street, \$10.

block 12, lots 23 and 24, block 18, College Home-Street, \$10.

block 12, lots 23 and 24, block 18, College Home-Street, \$10.

block 12, lots 23 and 24, block 18, College Home-Street, \$10.

block 12, lots 23 and 24, block 18, College Home-Street, \$10.

block 12, lots 23 and 24, block 18, College Home-Street, \$10.

block 12, lots 23 and 24, block 18, College Home-Street, \$10.

block 12, lots 23 and 24, block 18, College Home-Street, \$10.

block 12, lots 23 and 24, block 18, College Home-Street, \$10.

block 12, lots 23 and 24, block 18, College Home-Street, \$10.

block 12, lots 23 and 24, block 18, College Home-Street, \$10.

block 12, lots 23 and 24, block 18, College Home-Street, \$10.

block 12, lots 23 and 24, block 18, College Home-Street, \$10.

block 12, lots 23 and 24, block 18, College Home-Street, \$10.

SITUATIONS WANTED-Continued.

LADIES-SEEK RELIABLE HELP AT MRS. FENTON'S, 1044 1/2 Stockton st.

AT THE SWEDISH EMPLOYMENT BUREAU, 1044 1/2 Stockton st.

SWEDISH HOME EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, 1044 1/2 Stockton st.

WANTED-SITUATION BY YOUNG AMERICAN GIRL to assist with light housework; wages \$1.50 a week; private family; no children; city or country; references. Address C. R. Hansen, 1044 1/2 Stockton st.

MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN WANTS SITUATION to do general housework; terms moderate; references. Address C. R. Hansen, 1044 1/2 Stockton st.

YOUNG SWEDISH GIRLS JUST FROM THE U. S. East want situations to do general housework; references. Address C. R. Hansen, 1044 1/2 Stockton st.

LADY WITH ONE CHILD (LITTLE GIRL) wants situation as working housekeeper for respectable family; wages \$1.50 a week; references. Address C. R. Hansen, 1044 1/2 Stockton st.

WOMAN WANTS TO WORK BY THE WEEK or month with housecleaning; \$1 a day. Address W. C. Box 155, Call Branch.

COMPETENT COOK AND LAUNDRESS with 12 years' experience; references. Address W. C. Box 155, Call Branch.

WIDOW WANTS GENTLEMAN'S MENDING; shirts made to order; all kinds plain sewing; cheap. Address W. C. Box 155, Call Branch.

WANTED-BY A SMALL GIRL, SITUATION as a housekeeper; wages \$1.50 a week; references. Address W. C. Box 155, Call Branch.

WANTED-POSITION TO DO GENERAL HOUSEWORK; wages \$1.50 a week; references. Address W. C. Box 155, Call Branch.

DRESSMAKER WANTS CUTTING AND FITTING; wages \$1.50 a week; references. Address W. C. Box 155, Call Branch.

WOMAN WITH TWO CHILDREN WANTS SITUATION as a housekeeper; wages \$1.50 a week; references. Address W. C. Box 155, Call Branch.

GERMAN WOMAN WANTS WASHING, ironing or housecleaning by the day; Call or address 1620 Polk st.

SITUATION WANTED BY FIRST-CLASS MAN and wife; any kind of work; Call 126 Fourth, between 12th and 13th streets.

FIRST-CLASS WOMAN WANTS SITUATION as a housekeeper; wages \$1.50 a week; references. Address W. C. Box 155, Call Branch.

SITUATION WANTED BY GOOD SWEDISH GIRL for general work at 1007 Mission st.

SITUATION WANTED BY A COMPETENT COOK; late of Boston. Call 2529 Post st.

SITUATION WANTED BY GIRL 16 TO 20 years of age; wages \$1.50 a week; references. Address W. C. Box 155, Call Branch.

YOUNG EASTERN LADY WANTS A POSITION to do light work of any kind; housekeeping preferred; city or country. Call or address 1101 1/2 Geary st.

YOUNG WIDOW (SPANISH) WANTS GENERAL housework or housekeeping for widower; wages \$1.50 a week; references. Address W. C. Box 155, Call Branch.

YOUNG GERMAN WOMAN WISHES WORK by the day to do washing or housecleaning. Call or address 1044 1/2 Stockton st.

GERMAN GIRL WANTS SITUATION TO DO housework or upstairs work; at second hand; Address MARY BICKLE, Siegel st., Berkeley, Cal.

COMPETENT WOMAN WILL DO HOUSE-keeping or washing in exchange for baby nursing; references. Address H. D. B. 1044 1/2 Stockton st.

WANTED-BY AN EDUCATED, REFINED GIRL-Position as nursery governess or upstairs work; references. Address W. C. Box 155, Call Branch.

GERMAN GIRL WANTS SITUATION TO DO housework or upstairs work; at second hand; Address MARY BICKLE, Siegel st., Berkeley, Cal.

MIDDLE-AGED AMERICAN LADY, GOOD seamstress, can do plain cooking, wishes place in family; references. Address W. C. Box 155, Call Branch.

WOMAN WANTS TO WORK IN CATHOLIC family; city or country; general housework or something else; wages \$1.50 a week; references. Address W. C. Box 155, Call Branch.

GERMAN WOMAN WANTS UPSTAIRS work; hotel, lodging-house or private family; good nurse for small child; good sewer. Call 704 1/2 Alameda st.

COMPETENT WOMAN WANTS A POSITION as a housekeeper; wages \$1.50 a week; references. Address W. C. Box 155, Call Branch.

EASTERN LADY WOULD LIKE A POSITION as a housekeeper. 323 Kearny, room 2.

EASTERN GIRL WISHES POSITION TO DO light work; city or country. Call 744 Howard st., no postals.

REFINED YOUNG WIDOW DESIRES A position as a housekeeper. Call 907 Mission st., room 2.

SITUATION WANTED BY FIRST-CLASS SEAMSTRESS; willing to help with upstairs work; references. Address W. C. Box 155, Call Branch.

YOUNG WIDOW WISHES POSITION AS a housekeeper or typewriter. 260 Market st., room 2.

COMPETENT GERMAN GIRL WANTS SITUATION for upstairs work, waiting and cleaning; American family; city or country. Address C. R. Hansen, 1044 1/2 Stockton st.

SITUATIONS WANTED-Continued.

BY FIRST-CLASS RESTAURANT COOK, Address Cook, box 105, Call Branch.

BOY 19 YEARS OF AGE WISHES POSITION; country or city; best of references; good driver. Address W. C. Box 155, Call Branch.

SITUATION WANTED BY GOOD PAstry COOK for resort or private family; wages no objection; references. Address W. C. Box 155, Call Branch.

PAINTER, GLAZIER AND PAPER-HANGER with 12 years' experience; references. Address W. C. Box 155, Call Branch.

GOOD RELIABLE COACHMAN WANTS A SITUATION in a private family. Call or address 314 Pacific st.

SITUATION WANTED AS PORTER OR watchman in store, public or private house; wages \$1.50 a week; references. Address W. C. Box 155, Call Branch.

A SITUATION WANTED IN PRIVATE FAMILY by a German-American coachman; can milk; understands gardening and any kind of work about the house; temperate and industrious; city references. Address C. F. & S. T. 1300 Turk st., cor. Webster, San Francisco, Cal.

FEMALE HELP WANTED.

WANTED-SECOND GIRL, \$20 A MONTH; housekeeper for ranch at 9 A. M.; woman with a child; references. Address W. C. Box 155, Call Branch.

WANTED-TWO WAITRESSES, SAME HOUSING with references; \$15 a girl for hotel; cook on ranch. MARTIN & CO., 749 Market st.

WANTED-GIRL FOR COOKING AND GENERAL housework for family of 2; \$30. Apply MISS PLUNKETT, 424 Sutter st.

WANTED-GIRL FOR COOKING IN A GERMAN family; \$30. Apply MISS PLUNKETT, 424 Sutter st.

WANTED-GERMAN GIRL TO DO COOKING in a private family; \$25 a week; references. Apply MISS PLUNKETT, 424 Sutter st.

LADY WANTS; ONE WITH EXPERIENCE as a housekeeper; \$25. Apply MISS PLUNKETT, 424 Sutter st.

PANTRY IRONER ON LADIES' CLOTHES FOR a hotel laundry, country, \$35 a week; references. Address W. C. Box 155, Call Branch.

IRONER, WHO CAN RUN A 90 TROY shirt machine for hotel laundry, country; \$35 a week; references. Address W. C. Box 155, Call Branch.

MISS VERA RUSS, THE IRONER, PLEASE call or send your address to C. R. H











## WHAT OAKLAND'S COUNCIL MAY DO.

**BASSETT WILL MAKE AN EFFORT TO REDUCE LOCAL RAILROAD RATES.**

**MAY ALSO FIGHT THE GATES.**

**AN OPPOSITION TELEPHONE COMPANY IS PROSPECTIVE OVER THE BAY.**

Councilman-elect Bassett, known as "Old Pard" Bassett, because of his celebrated hunting letters, intends to make the new Council a lively body.

One of the very first movements Mr. Bassett will favor is in the nature of a blow at the Seventh-street local branch of the Southern Pacific Railroad. He has never liked the idea of gates and fares on that line. He has other reforms in view, too. In speaking of needed legislation in Oakland he said yesterday:

"I am going to make a study and find out what are the needs of Oakland that can be supplied by legislation. I have resided in this city eighteen years, and during that time I do not know of a Council that was unanimous on any subject that was of vital interest to Oakland. I will do all I can to bring about unanimity on such matters."

"I have not as yet given the subject full thought, but it is my intention to introduce an ordinance reducing the fare on the broad-gauge line on Seventh street from Lake Merritt to West Oakland to one-fourth of a cent a head. The Council has the authority to regulate fares, and the limit to which it may reduce them is determined by law. The fares cannot be made below a figure which would not enable the railroad company to realize a return of 10 per cent on the cost of the road and the expense of maintaining it. We will say that it is two and a half miles from the lake to West Oakland. The cost of building that distance of track is about \$25,000, and that would be a liberal estimate, while the cost of maintaining it is \$10,000. A fare of one-fourth of a cent would enable the company to realize more than 10 per cent on the cost of the construction and maintenance."

The effect of the passage of such an ordinance would be, I think, to compel the railroad company to move their steamers from Seventh street to First and substitute an electric line. Of course, the Council could not deprive the company of the twenty-five years' franchise which they have on Seventh street."

Mr. Bassett said further that he had no knowledge of how this would affect the people east of the lake and on to Fruitvale, the end of the line, but that the portion of the road was not built when the law governing the western end was passed.

About the gates the Councilman-elect said: "If any person will show me how those gates can be removed, I will introduce an ordinance to have them taken off. Those gates were put on to enable the company to collect fares on the cars. There has never been any law passed which prevents the company from collecting fares except the law passed by the Legislature. Blackstone says that where a custom has been in existence without change for twenty years it becomes a law. The railroad company has collected the fare of one cent for many years, and the people have kept it up for thirty years. That is ten years longer than Blackstone says it takes to perfect a custom into a law."

"The gates have been acted injuriously to the merchants in the heart of the city, but just as soon as a movement against the company is made some of the merchants are the first to protest against it. Some of the merchants have taken three pairs of shoes running over to Fourth and Townsend streets. However, I think the Merchants' Exchange is bound to be of benefit to the city."

Mr. Bassett did not think that the Sunday-closing ordinance would become a law. He said its passage would be an injury to the city.

**New Telephone Company.**

The opposition telephone people, who have a movement looking to lines in Santa Cruz, Sacramento and Stockton, are now in Oakland looking over the ground, and a view to entering the field against the Sunset Company. They were canvassing among business men yesterday, and as an inducement are offering a \$2 monthly rate.

The old company has also made reductions recently, or rather rates which are of considerable advantage to subscribers. The increase in telephones in Oakland in the past year has been from 800 to nearly 1,500, the company having put telephones in the field to work up customers. Every new customer is taken on a yearly contract and the rate is \$7 per month. Only long-distance phones are put in, but for telephones on the same wire there is a reduction. For instance, 2 telephones bring the cost down to \$4.50 per month; 3 telephones, \$4.25; 4, \$4; 5, \$3.75; 6, \$3.50; 7, \$3.25; 8, \$3; 9, \$2.75; 10, \$2.50. However, only forty calls per month are allowed at these rates. Above forty the calls cost 2 cents each.

**Stone Not in Contempt.**

The contempt proceedings against Manuel Stone, the Portuguese interpreter, were dismissed by Judge Freese yesterday. In the affidavit filed by Attorney F. B. Joseph it was charged that Stone had made an attempt to compromise the case of Maria de Nobra vs. The Albion Lumber Company by inducing the woman to take a small amount of money and leave the country, thereby causing Attorney A. B. Hunt, who had advanced money to fight the case, to whistle for his fees.

Judge Freese held that while Stone's interference in the matter was unwarranted, it was not clearly shown that he was in contempt, and the action was dismissed.

**The High Fence Case.**

The high board fence squabble between John Troy, the well-known insurance agent, and Charles W. Deane, who drives a delivery wagon, was settled by Police Court yesterday, but not to the satisfaction of all parties.

When the case was called a demurrer to the complaint was filed by Troy's attorney, who argued that a contradiction in the state invalidated this particular law in regard to high board fences, and the case was taken under advisement by Judge Woods, who will render his decision Friday.

**How Will the Sixth Result?**

For the fifth time the case of Kate D. Dulcich vs. Luigi Dulcich has been decided against plaintiff, but the plucky woman is still determined to have a slice of the property that is now held in the name of her husband, who has entered into a contract marriage many years ago.

A nonsuit was granted by Judge Ellisworth yesterday on the ground that there was not sufficient proof of a marriage.

**Where Is Heagerty?**

D. D. Heagerty, the insolvent saloonkeeper of Lorin, who has been cited to appear in court Monday and show what has become of about \$5000 worth of goods taken from his stock, has disappeared. Sheriff White has been looking for him for several days and he is supposed to have left the State, as the San Francisco Board of Trade have expressed a determination to make an example of the wily wine merchant.

**Mayor-Elect and Place-Hunters.**

Mayor-elect Davie has his own ideas about office-seekers. He said yesterday: "No one who chases me around for an office will get one. I have determined that the office shall seek the man in every instance. No one should be given a

place under the city government who runs after it. I do not propose to recognize any person who is out for a place.

"If there are any sure things afloat I may upset some of the plans that may have been fixed. I think the people will find I am very peculiar in connection with the patronage question."

**Revoked His License.**

The petition of A. B. Dixon, asking that the license granted John A. Munson by the Berkeley Town Trustees to conduct a saloon at 3244 Adeline street be annulled, was granted by Judge Ellisworth yesterday, on the ground that the nine signatures on Munson's petition were not qualified to sign under the ordinance, which says that at least five of the signers must be resident owners of adjoining property."

**One on Knight.**

Public Administrator Knight will now have to recall his petition for letters of administration on the estate of Lady Yarde Buller that was filed in such a great rush when the cablegram was received that the lady was dead. Later news says that it is the mother-in-law that is no more.

**An Oakland Finish.**

The finish in the great 100-mile relay bicycle race around the bay will be in Oakland, although the course has not been made. The race is now being run by President H. F. Winne to have the last relay kick Lake Merritt and finish near the business center of the city.

**ALAMEDA.**

D. R. Caldwell, a West End druggist and member of the Board of Health, died shortly after 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon at his residence, 635 Santa Clara avenue. He contracted the grip a few weeks ago and had partially recovered when he suffered a relapse. The attending physician gave up all hope Tuesday night, but he lingered until yesterday afternoon.

Deceased was a native of Nova Scotia and was 32 years of age. He had been a resident of Alameda for the past twelve years, and was well and favorably known. He was appointed a member of the Board of Health two years ago and was one of the most active members of the board and performed his duties zealously.

He was recently appointed Deputy Postmaster of sub-station 1, while on his sick bed, which was established at his pharmacy, on the corner of Santa Clara avenue and Webster street. He was a man of fine physique and a disciple of outdoor sports, and was a leading member of the Alameda Cricket Club. He was a sweet singer, with a well-trained voice, and a member of the United Church choir, and also a member of the Reliance Club's double quartet of Oakland, of which he was leader. Mr. Caldwell leaves a widow and one child to mourn his loss. He leaves a father and mother, residing at Park street and Broadway, San Jose avenue. He was a member of several secret societies.

**Will of Antonio Cruz.**

The will of Antonio Cruz, who died in this city on the 7th of last November, was presented to the Superior Court for probate by the widow, Mrs. Cruz, yesterday. The deceased left realty of the value of about \$800, and purposely made no provision in the testament for his four children and gave his widow full power to dispose of the property in any manner she saw fit. The instrument is dated July 25, 1888, and is witnessed by E. B. Mastick and Alden Knight.

**High School Class.**

The class of '95 of the Alameda High School held its last convocation yesterday, and unanimously resolved that the wish of the class is that there be no public graduation exercises. The class is compelled to take this action from motives of economy, both an object of the school and the city. It is possible precedent for future classes.

**Walter Latham.**

Walter Latham, the 17-year-old youth, who disappeared from home rather mysteriously about a week ago, has been located in Stockton. He was identified by an officer of the city, from a description sent out by Rogers. His mother went to Stockton yesterday to bring the boy home.

**Registration Clerks.**

George E. Swiney, I. P. Allen and Edward Bleyman have been appointed Deputy County Clerks for registration purposes, and will be in attendance nightly until Saturday in Justice Swasey's court.

**BERKELEY.**

The Independent Taxpayers' Committee met on Wednesday evening, and a subcommittee was appointed to draft a set of resolutions and a platform, and to have them ready for their next meeting on April 6.

The Non-Partisan Executive Committee held a special session and decided to hold their convention in Odd Fellows Hall, March 30. It is expected that 140 delegates, twenty from each ward, will be present.

A bold burglary was attempted in the plumbing establishment of Frank Thompson, on Dwight way, early yesterday morning. It is supposed that the burglars were intending to crack the safe of K. K. Stewart, the grocer, and to get at it by way of the plumbing shop. They were frightened away before their object was accomplished. Several similar burglaries, and a few hold-ups have taken place in Berkeley recently.

**Notes.**

The new Babcock and Wilcox 104 horse-power boiler, which has been under construction at the new electrical building for some time, is about finished. It will furnish steam to run the new engine, which will take the place of the old gasoline motor.

At the charter-day exercises, which will take place in Harmon gymnasium on next Saturday morning, Professor E. E. Greene, representing the faculty, will deliver the address of the day. He will be followed by Warren E. Lloyd, who will speak in behalf of the student body. Rev. Dr. Wythe will officiate as chaplain.

Professor Irving Stringham has just commenced the erection of a fine, eight-room cottage on the upland back of the university grounds. Professor C. C. Plehn will soon build a two-story residence for his own use near the campus.

It was decided on Tuesday evening by the School Directors to discontinue the night school at the West End on account of small attendance and decreasing interest.

**WANT BETTER ROADS.**

Oakland Wheelmen to Make an Organized Fight for Them.

Two committees from the Reliance and Acme clubs of Oakland met Tuesday night at the Reliance Club parlors to protest against the condition of some of the streets and roads in Oakland. The gentlemen present at the meeting were: John A. Britton, Seth Mann, F. E. Whitney, A. P. Swain, G. A. Faulker and A. L. Black.

Their main objection was against the new water company which has left the streets in a disgraceful condition. It was expected that the company would be up to the task of laying the pipes, but it was also expected that the company would leave the streets in at least as good a condition as they found them. This they have not done. As a result, the indignation meeting of Tuesday night was held.

It was decided that the clubs did not desire any amendment to the sidewalk ordinance. As long as the streets are in condition to be traveled by wheels and the wheelmen are willing to leave the walks for pedestrians. But they do want the streets in proper condition to warrant their use with safety, not only to the wheels, but to the persons of the riders.

The committee decided to wait upon the City Council and the Board of Supervisors and state their position. Before doing this they wished to be re-entertained by the athletic and bicycle clubs of Oakland. An invitation has been extended to each of these clubs to send a committee to a general meeting to be held on April 2, at the Reliance Club and representatives will then be chosen from each club to make the rights of the wheelmen are protected.

## THEY WILL DISCUSS HOME AND POLITICS.

**OAKLAND LADIES MEET TO TALK OF THE COMING WOMEN'S CONGRESS.**

**FAMOUSPEAKERS EXPECTED.**

**MAN, HOWEVER, WILL ONLY BE ALLOWED ONE SMALL SPEAKING PART.**

An enthusiastic preliminary meeting of the Woman's Congress Association was held yesterday in the hall of the First Presbyterian Church, Oakland. A number of representative women were present, from Oakland as well as from Berkeley, Alameda and San Francisco. Mrs. Sarah B. Cooper presided, and the following members of the executive board and of district boards occupied the platform: Miss M. L. Lambert, Mrs. Baldwin, Rev. Eliza Tupper Wilkes, Mrs. Judge, Mrs. Ada Van Pelt, Mrs. George T. Gaden, Mrs. Helen Campbell, Mrs. Charlotte Perkins Stetson, Mrs. W. E. Hale and Mrs. Garrison Gerst.

**ALAMEDA.**

Mrs. Sarah B. Cooper said: "It gives me great hopes for the success of the congress to be held next May when I look at the large audience, for it has passed into a proverb that whatever Oakland ladies take hold of goes."

Last year the keynote of the congress was woman; this year it will be home. You see we have made a steady advance. We shall only allow men to take a small part, however—just one speech a day—to show them a minor role they have allowed us in the past."

The speaker added that no Congress could be really perfect unless men and women co-operated in it. The audience applauded when informed that Mrs. A. B. Anthony and Rev. Anna H. Shaw had promised to be present during the entire proceedings, as well as Mrs. May Wright Sewell and Mrs. Battell Dietrick.

The president, in pointing out what had been achieved by these four women, remarked that even those who did not advocate suffrage, must admire Miss Anthony's work along other lines.

Mrs. Charlotte Perkins Stetson made a speech which left her hearers in no doubt as to the objects and desires of the congress: "People have to come together in order to progress, and of the two halves of mankind the women have been the more active in meeting. You know the old proverb, 'A woman must leave her home three times—to be christened, married and buried.' This, though, is the woman's century, as Victor Hugo called it, but in order to grow they must meet."

This year we have taken the word "Home" as the subject of the congress. Some people have thought it a trifle old-fashioned, but it shows how little they know about the home, the beginning of life, and in many respects the end of it."

The speaker then told her hearers that they had much to learn about the home? We don't know good plumbing from bad, and yet it affects our health and tempers and those of our children. We think that politics are time and money, and that we are responsible if we have bad water and bad drainage. It is not enough to keep your own yard clean. We are intended to have these subjects treated by the best authorities in the country, and member, it will be free to all, as if the women of California in fact gave a magnificent entertainment to the public."

Mrs. Dr. Van Kirk said that the Oakland women were taking an active interest in sanitation, and Mrs. Helen Campbell made an address, expressing the belief that the congress would bring about a union of all that was best on the Pacific Coast.

Mrs. M. C. Teats gave an account of the Legislature, which proved conclusively how sorely the influence of the women is felt. She said that the Legislature, and Miss Ada Van Pelt, Miss Whitaker, Miss Mollie Connors and Rev. Eliza Tupper Wilkes made speeches which were applauded.

## PRESIDENT DEBS' LECTURE.

**HE WILL TELL WHO WERE THE REAL CONSPIRATORS IN THE STRIKE.**

**MR. HOGAN, THE ADVANCE MAN, TELLS OF THE PROGRESS OF THE A. R. U.**

Eugene V. Debs' advance agent, James Hogan, a director of the American Railway Union, completed the arrangements yesterday for the lecture in Metropolitan

Conductor Morton carried a lead pipe and impersonated a footpad with startling effects.

Conductor Early of the Geary-street line finds life is hardly worth the living, and it is all due to his expressed contempt for footpads.

A few nights ago several conductors were discussing the holding up of the car on the Jackson-street line by Wilson, Smith and Frazer, when Early in a determined tone of voice remarked that it would go hard with any footpad who came fooling around his car.

Conductor Morton, who rooms with Early, heard the boastful remark, and when he saw his mind put to the test, he reached the power-house one night last week ahead of Early's. "He had procured a slouch hat, a long overcoat, a mask and a piece of lead pipe about the length of a revolver. He took up his station behind a fence in an alley on Second avenue, between Point Lobos avenue and Clement street, and calmly awaited developments."

It was about twenty minutes to 1 o'clock when the coming of Early was signalled, and he was on his way home. Morton sprang from his hiding-place, pointed the piece of leadpipe at Early and gruffly ordered him to throw up his hands.

When he saw that the neighborhood Early turned and fled. As he ran he kept yelling "Murder! Police!" and the frightened residents sprang out of their beds and peered out of their windows at the fleeing figure of the conductor, who did not cease running until he reached the power-house. He ran so fast that \$2.40 in dimes and nickels was bumped out of the side pocket of his coat.

When he reached the power-house, Morton asked him what had kept him so late, and he replied: "You should have been with me to-night; I was held up by a footpad, and he took up his station behind a fence in an alley on Second avenue, between Point Lobos avenue and Clement street, and calmly awaited developments."

It was about twenty minutes to 1 o'clock when the coming of Early was signalled, and he was on his way home. Morton sprang from his hiding-place, pointed the piece of leadpipe at Early and gruffly ordered him to throw up his hands.

When he saw that the neighborhood Early turned and fled. As he ran he kept yelling "Murder! Police!" and the frightened residents sprang out of their beds and peered out of their windows at the fleeing figure of the conductor, who did not cease running until he reached the power-house. He ran so fast that \$2.40 in dimes and nickels was bumped out of the side pocket of his coat.

When he reached the power-house, Morton asked him what had kept him so late, and he replied: "You should have been with me to-night; I was held up by a footpad, and he took up his station behind a fence in an alley on Second avenue, between Point Lobos avenue and Clement street, and calmly awaited developments."

dent Debs and John M. Egan at Seattle on Tuesday last, Mr. Hogan said:

Mr. Egan was Chairman of the General Managers' Association, and was in the employ of no railway at the time of the strike, but was specially employed by that association to conduct the conspiracy. He was discharged from the Chicago and Great Western, where he had been a general manager.

It is doing all he can by his talk to discourage the reorganization of the American Railway Union, but he will accomplish no ill result. He has never been in the employ of the Chicago and Great Western, where he had been a general manager. It was discharged from the Chicago and Great Western, where he had been a general manager. It was discharged from the Chicago and Great Western, where he had been a general manager.

**A DELIBERATE SUICIDE.**

Rosa Donohue Was Deserted So She Took Her Own Life.

"Suicide" was the verdict of the Coroner's jury yesterday in the case of Rosa Donohue, alias Hayes, who took her life in a house of ill-fame.

It was expected that some excitement would be developed when Emanuel Pinner, the friend of the woman, was placed on the stand. His testimony, however, was only to the effect that he had known Rosa Donohue about eight months and that he had never seen her since she was deserted. On one occasion she flew at him like a terrier and he then cast her off. Nevertheless he never thought for an instant that she contemplated suicide.

## WITH CAMERA AND TRIPOD

**LOCAL AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPHERS PREPARING FOR THE SPRING.**

**A BICYCLE ANNEX TO THE CAMERA CLUB—THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.**

Local amateur photographers are at present busily engaged in preparing for the forthcoming season. Cameras are being overhauled, lenses repolished and plateholders renovated in anticipation of the time when the weather is the most propitious and the light quickest.

The California Camera Club has recently made some additions to its quarters, which will add greatly to the convenience of the members. Among other improvements are a good supply of new backgrounds, an 8000-power electric arc light for enlarging and reducing, a drying-box with warm air supplied with a dynamo, and dressing-rooms for ladies and gentlemen. A studio has also been erected on the top floor of the Academy of Sciences building, which is to be better lighted than any in the city.

In fine, the rooms of the California Camera Club, as now fitted up, equal if not excel those of any club in the United States, while they certainly compare favorably with those of European photographic associations.

The last outing of the present season will be held next Sunday at Alviso. Lieutenant H. B. Honer has invited the members of the club to his shooting lodge, and according to the published notice carriages will be in attendance to convey the members from the train to the lodge, notwithstanding the fact that the distance by actual measurement is 150 feet.

The club members are notified that the culinary department will be under the care of the host himself, who will provide "make" for the entertainment of his guests.

A demonstration was given at the rooms of the California Camera Club last Wednesday evening on pyro development by Fred Swasey. T. B. Honer has invited the members of the club to his shooting lodge, and according to the published notice carriages will be in attendance to convey the members from the train to the lodge, notwithstanding the fact that the distance by actual measurement is 150 feet.

The club members are notified that the culinary department will be under the care of the host himself, who will provide "make" for the entertainment of his guests.

A bicycle annex has been founded in connection with the Camera Club. Prominent among the users of the wheel is Will Goodrum, who, in addition to turning out some splendid specimens of view work, is devoting a great part of his time to portraiture.

The first Tuesday in April has been fixed as the day for the presidential contest of the club. Competition for the position is hardly as keen as it was last year, most of the attention of members centering around Captain Thayer and Lieutenant Harry B. Hosmer, with possibly a preference for the latter. It is not known, however, whether either gentlemen will run for office, though considerable pressure is being brought to bear on both candidates.

The plating process is attracting much attention at the moment. William S. Hochstadter is an ardent student of this branch of the black art.

## EARLY'S LIFE A BURDEN.

**Conductor Morton Carried a Lead Pipe and Impersonated a Footpad with Startling Effects.**

Conductor Early of the Geary-street line finds life is hardly worth the living, and it is all due to his expressed contempt for footpads.

A few nights ago several conductors were discussing the holding up of the car on the Jackson-street line by Wilson, Smith and Frazer, when Early in a determined tone of voice remarked that it would go hard with any footpad who came fooling around his car.

Conductor Morton, who rooms with Early, heard the boastful remark, and when he saw his mind put to the test, he reached the power-house one night last week ahead of Early's. "He had procured a slouch hat, a long overcoat, a mask and a piece of lead pipe about the length of a revolver. He took up his station behind a fence in an alley on Second avenue, between Point Lobos avenue and Clement street, and calmly awaited developments."

It was about twenty minutes to 1 o'clock when the coming of Early was signalled, and he was on his way home. Morton sprang from his hiding-place, pointed the piece of leadpipe at Early and gruffly ordered him to throw up his hands.

When he saw that the neighborhood Early turned and fled. As he ran he kept yelling "Murder! Police!" and the frightened residents sprang out of their beds and peered out of their windows at the fleeing figure of the conductor, who did not cease running until he reached the power-house. He ran so fast that \$2.40 in dimes and nickels was bumped out of the side pocket of his coat.

When he reached the power-house, Morton asked him what had kept him so late, and he replied: "You should have been with me to-night; I was held up by a footpad, and he took up his station behind a fence in an alley on Second avenue, between Point Lobos avenue and Clement street, and calmly awaited developments."

It was about twenty minutes to 1 o'clock when the coming of Early was signalled, and he was on his way home. Morton sprang from his hiding-place, pointed the piece of leadpipe at Early and gruffly ordered him to throw up his hands.

When he saw that the neighborhood Early turned and fled. As he ran he kept yelling "Murder! Police!" and the frightened residents sprang out of their beds and peered out of their windows at the fleeing figure of the conductor, who did not cease running until he reached the power-house. He ran so fast that \$2.40 in dimes and nickels was bumped out of the side pocket of his coat.

When he reached the power-house, Morton asked him what had kept him so late, and he replied: "You should have been with me to-night; I was held up by a footpad, and he took up his station behind a fence in an alley on Second avenue, between Point Lobos avenue and Clement street, and calmly awaited developments."

When he saw that the neighborhood Early turned and fled. As he ran he kept yelling "Murder! Police!" and the frightened residents sprang out of their beds and peered out of their windows at the fleeing figure of the conductor, who did not cease running until he reached the power-house. He ran so fast that \$2.40 in dimes and nickels was bumped out of the side pocket of his coat.

## ORIENTAL AND NAPOLEONIC, TOO.

**OBJECTS OF ART IN THE PARK MUSEUM WILL PROVE A SURPRISE.**

**VARIED ATTRACTIONS THERE.**

**A LARGER AND A FINER COLLECTION THAN HAS BEEN EXPECTED.**

When the public visits the museum in the park next Saturday afternoon it will be surprised. There is much to attract. There are objects of art well worth a protracted study. Many of these have been seen at the Midwinter Fair, but there is much that is new, and the varied collection comes very nearly making a complete museum.

Nearly everything has been put in place, and all that remains to be done is a touch here and there to perfect arrangements

of the objects of art.

In one way the museum may prove a disappointment, and that is in the absence of the paintings. To be sure, there are a number of studies from life and several excellent landscapes, but if the fund available had been expended for paintings the number might have been doubled, and that would have exhausted the money and left all but one of the rooms of the building bare of attraction.

The chief treasures are in the annex, especially constructed for their preservation, and of this the royal pavilion is the greatest feature. Here are exhibited the Napoleonic relics. The ceiling is arched and beautifully frescoed, and the walls are brightly ornamented. Many of the choicest relics

of the first empire are exhibited here. To the south a small alcove contains the famous statue of Napoleon.

In the rear is a room devoted to Norwegian carriages. The annex has its own front entrance, but is connected with the main building by a doorway cut through the wall.

The original structure has been greatly changed in its arrangements. The Egyptian ornamentalations have been freshly tinted and the entrance newly tiled. The great central place under the skylight is devoted to figures in marble and bronze.

To the right the marble figure entitled "The Promised Land" stands facing a counterpart the "Maiden With a Bow." A Soudanese in bronze, tinted in all the glowing colors of savagery, forms one of the interesting figures. A bust of Grover Cleveland and one of Empress Josephine find places in this room. There are several figures which have not yet been unveiled.

Around the halls are hung engravings of celebrated paintings and well-remembered Midwinter Fair scenes.

The great Nogoya vase, by S. Suzuki, stands conspicuously in this room. Directly in the rear is the armor-room. There are grouped various forms of armor preserved from the days of chivalry, when the knights rode out to do battle in suits of mail. Obsolete weapons and cannon of the revolutionary type form an adjunct to the suits of mail.

But the two great collections are those of Napoleonic relics and the art treasures of Oriental work. One large room is devoted to Oriental art as applied to pottery. This is said to be the finest and most complete exhibit of the kind on the Continent.

In another apartment is a fine collection of coins, rare and ancient. Other rooms are devoted to colonial relics, in which the loom and the spinning-wheel and the flintlock musket find place.

Curios from every land under the sun are here, and there is a very fine cabinet collection of minerals.

The upper floor is largely devoted to the taxidermist's art, and every branch of the animal kingdom finds representation.

The display of fishes is a very fine one, and there







in such manner as to make it possible for officers and question of incorporation, and several ballots, though marked at the officers, expressed no preference for or against the great question. The seven ballots with no marks at all on them are held by the Supreme Court to be no votes at all. They are considered as mere blank paper and are not counted nor considered by the court for any purpose. This leaves the total vote against the incorporation, including the seventeen non-committal ballots, to be 125, which leaves a majority of one in favor of incorporation.

This count the Supreme Court holds to be the true one, and it affirms the judge-

her jewelry with her for safety.

Last Thursday, Friday or Saturday she took with her a little package of brown paper in which was wrapped one solitaire diamond ring, one gentleman's diamond scarf pin, two small uncut diamonds, one screw diamond earring and two pearl shirt studs. The little package containing the valuables was usually well hidden, but with all her care Miss Dennis found Sunday morning that her valuables were gone.

By the persuasion of her brother she inserted an advertisement in the daily papers offering a reward for the return of the

foot boulevard along the water front it is likely that the Board of Harbor Commissioners will permit an electric road to be run which would carry passengers to street car lines having water-front connections and to the ferry station. Chief Engineer Holmes of the harbor board said yesterday that he believed that in time electric motors would be used instead of locomotives for hauling the freight cars on the belt line along the water front, as is being done in the East. The act of March 19, 1889, defining the powers of the board as to this line, provides that it may adopt regulations to prevent the passage of trains, engines and cars over said road across streets of the city at such hours and in such manner as may interfere with the safe and convenient use of the streets. This would enable the board to require most of the handling of freight to be done at night, and leave the boulevard comparatively free for passenger traffic during the day.

At the meeting of the board of directors held yesterday afternoon the bids for material were opened and the following awards made:

Rails and plates, John F. Merrill; spikes, Miller, Sloss & Scott; bolts and nuts, Dunham, Carrigan & Hayden.

The rails purchased are of American make, but the directors refused to give out the price paid or the name of the makers. Ten thousand tons was the amount purchased.

The pooling project was also discussed, but action thereon was deferred until today, when another meeting will be held and the plan will probably be adopted.

#### CHICAGO'S GREAT CANAL.

It Has an Important Bearing on the Nicaragua Enterprise.

Ossian Guthrie, the originator of the Chicago system of sanitation, related to the members of the Geographical Society of the Pacific Tuesday evening how the construction of the Chicago Drainage canal may facilitate the Nicaragua canal enterprise, and how the Chicago main drainage waterway developed into the Lake Michigan and Mississippi river ship canal.

Mr. Guthrie explained with the aid of maps that a great glacial district once existed to the north of the lakes, and that the mass of ice forced down had cut a profound channel, passing by the spot where Chicago now stands to the Mississippi River. The ancient channels had become filled up, but they are being excavated as far as Joliet.

Water will be taken from Lake Michigan at the rate of 600,000 cubic inches a second and turned into the Illinois River, thereby causing an outlet for the sewerage of Chicago and creating 325 miles of navigable stream. This is done by cutting through the rim of Lake Michigan to Joliet, forty miles away. That channel will be 160 feet wide at the bottom, 200 feet at the top and the depth of water from 22 to 26 feet. When the Government provides locks for a distance of forty miles a ship canal will thus be opened 325 miles long. The cost of the work will be \$27,500,000. The work is about half completed and will be finished in the summer of next year.

Mr. Guthrie stated that the great work had been such an educator and the contractors that they had learned to excavate the rocks for half of what it cost five years ago. The same contractors could today do the excavating of the Nicaragua canal for half of the estimated cost of five years ago, and this fact, Mr. Guthrie said, showed that the cost of the interoceanic waterway would now be only half as large as before. He therefore urged that a paid bureau of information be established in San Francisco and other cities to bring influence on the next Congress, and then, he had no doubt, the Nicaragua canal bill would pass.

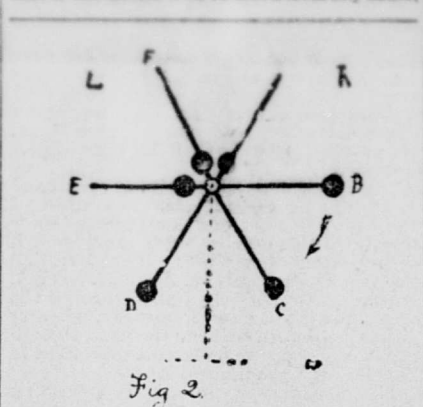
#### MRS. AUSTIN'S LIEN.

It Is Established by the Supreme Court as Against a Bank Mortgage.

One of the most complicated land suits that could well be imagined has just been decided by the Supreme Court, the decision being in favor of a vendor's lien as against a mortgage held by a bank. The suit was over ten acres of land in Santa Clara County, owned eventually by Gustav Pulschen.

The lot in question was owned, so far as the purposes of the suit was concerned, by a real estate firm, Bruce & Kent. They sold the lot to Charles Henderson, giving a bond for a deed of the property as soon as

on spokes, radiating from a central hub which is journaled on a horizontal bearing cannot possibly cause rotary motion, for the reason that if the device is in rotation from any cause,



either internal or external, the excess of weight will always be on the device which is ascending. That this is true can be readily seen from these diagrams which I have drawn.

Commence with the weights as shown in Fig. 1. It is evident that no motion would occur, for the device is in equilibrium, the weight being disposed equally on each side of the center line. Now move out the weight on arm B as in Fig. 2 and the device is no longer balanced, the side R is heavier and if B is released it will fall till D rises to nearly the level of EB, but not quite, for a pendulum never rises to quite the height from which it is let fall. The device will therefore swing to the position of

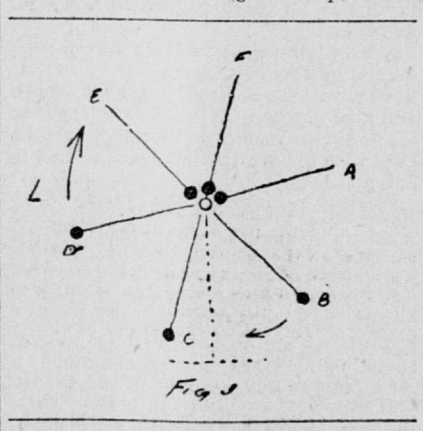
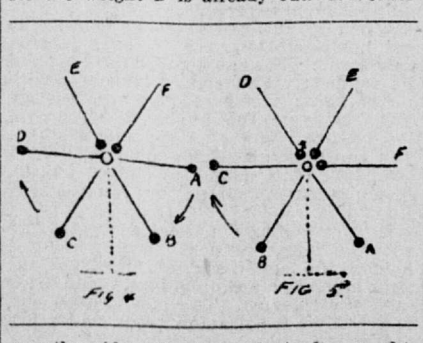


Fig. 3. In this position the side L is the heavier and if the device is to continue to move in the same direction the heavy side must ascend, which, by the way, is not the direction in which gravity usually acts. Of course what it would do is, it would simply oscillate back and forth and continue to oscillate till it gradually ceased to move.

Let us now suppose that instead of merely dropping B some force was exerted so that D would swing past the horizontal, say till the line DA became sufficiently inclined (Fig. 4) for the weight on A to slide outward. Even so, the most result would be only an equilibrium, for the weight D is already out. It is conse-



quently evident that if the device be caused to rotate as each arm on the ascending side reaches the horizontal position the weight on that arm will be out, but the weight on the corresponding arm on the descending side will not have moved out, for that arm is yet only horizontal. So to repeat the original statement the ascending side must always be the heavier. That this is so in fact as well as in reason can be seen by actual observation of the device itself. If the constructor still says it runs without exterior force other than gravity he is mistaken.

#### Last of the Peabody.

A cablegram was received yesterday at Lloyd's agency, giving further details of the loss of the sealing schooner George W. Peabody. The vessel went ashore in Eshinomaki, being almost 150 miles to the northward of Yokohama. Part of the cargo has been saved, and the vessel has been condemned and will be sold.

Hale Bros 937, 939, 941 Market Street. (INCORPORATED)

#### ASCENT OF MATTERHORN.

PROFESSOR JORDAN'S LECTURE BEFORE THE HAWTHORNE SOCIETY.

HEAVIEST MAN WHO EVER CLIMBED THE MOST DIFFICULT OF THE ALPS.

The Hawthorne Society's entertainment crowded the large hall of the Young Men's Christian Association last evening. The principal feature of the exercises was President Jordan's lecture on his ascent of the Matterhorn.

Judge Van Duzer, who introduced the lecturer, spoke of the good work the society was doing in increasing the intellectual activity of this city.

Professor Jordan gave a short history of the futile attempts made to reach the summit of the jagged, three-cornered cone until its top was finally mounted by the party of Whimper, Lord Douglas, Crox and others, of whom Whimper was the only one to make the descent alive. He spoke of the continual disintegrating of the surface and constant falling of rocks that gave this glacierless creature of sun and frost the evil reputation it had among the people of the country about as the abode of Satan, while Ruskin, who had never been very near it, wrote of the Matterhorn as having no sign of change or decay.

It was not until the beginning of this century that there was much mountain climbing done, owing to the superstitious awe that prevailed in regard to mountains as the abode of evil spirits. The people about the Matterhorn believed that it was to its summit that Satan often came with some of his evil spirits as to a summer resort to cool off, and amused himself by hurling down stones at the people below.